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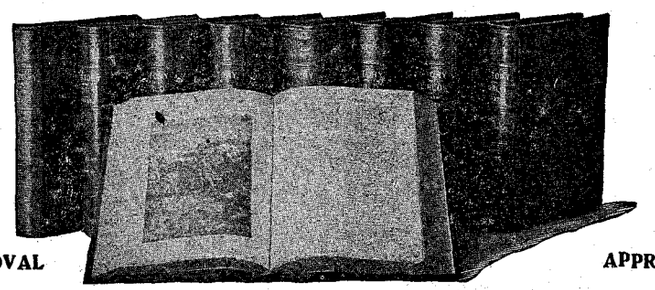

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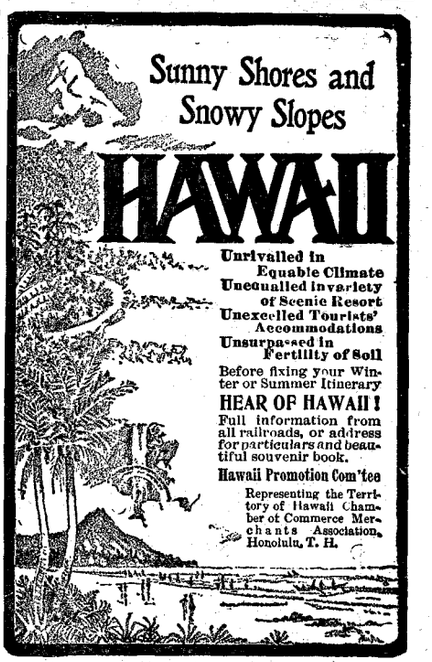

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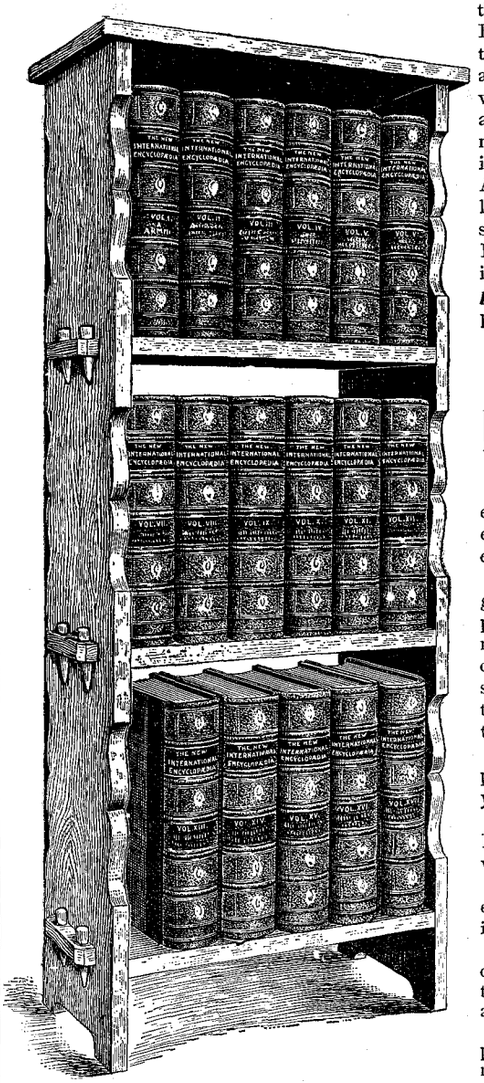

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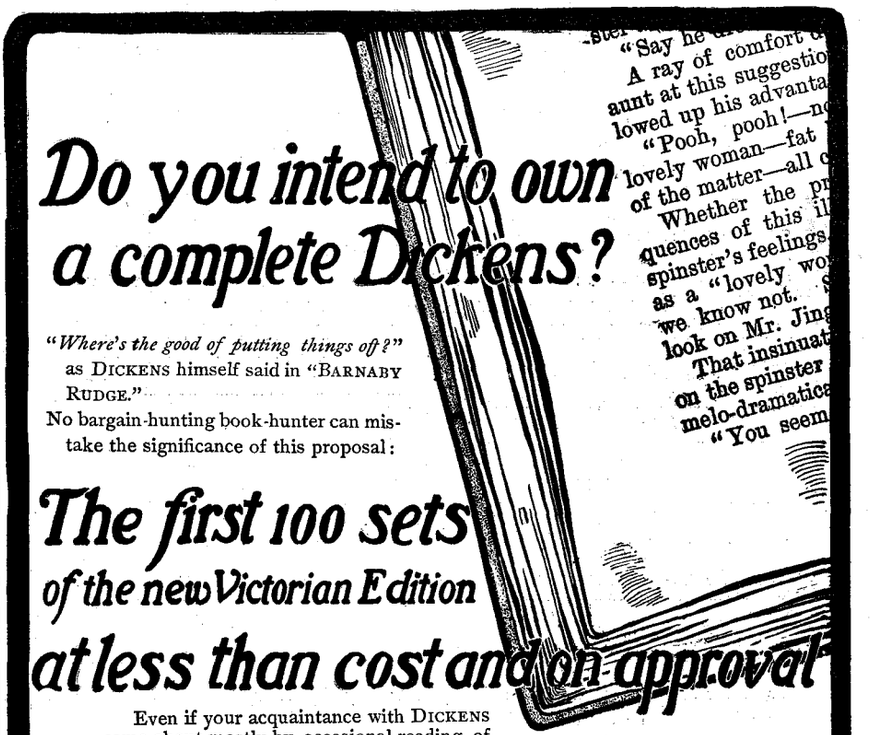

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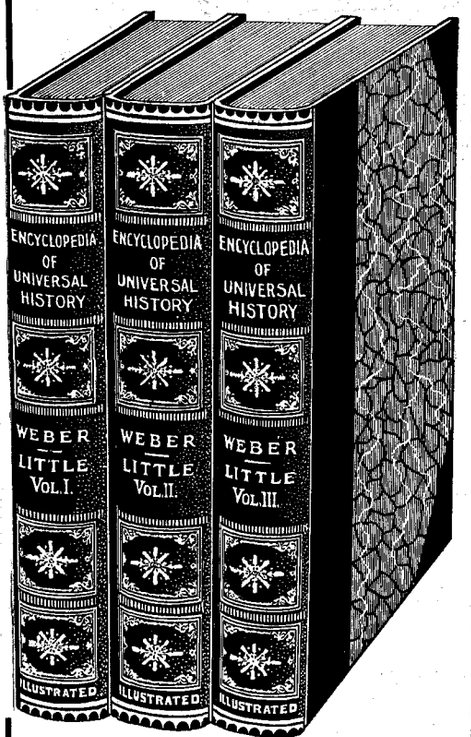

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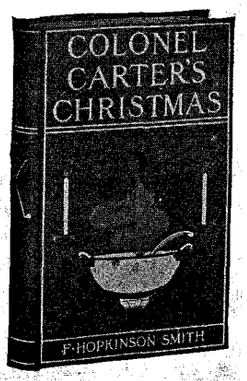

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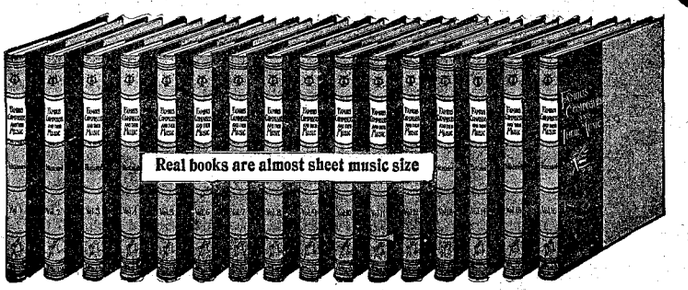

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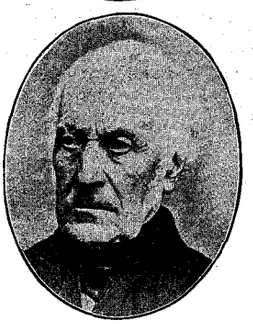

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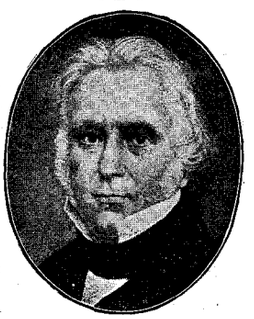

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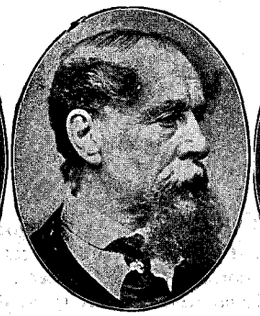

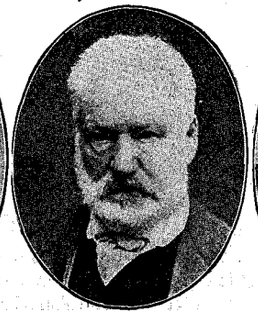

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TOPICS OF THE DAY.

THE SUPPRESSED PANAMA MESSAGE.

A RENEWED discussion of President Roosevelt's propensities is aroused by the news that, prior to the development of Panama's revolution, he had made up his mind to advise Congress that "we must forthwith take the matter into our own hands," and build an isthmian canal by any route that might seem good to us, without waiting for the consent of "those whom the accident of position has placed in temporary control of the ground through which the route must pass." Such was the message, already written, that he was intending to send to Congress, when the Panama revolution changed the whole aspect of affairs. The message is now made public as proof that the Administration had no hand in abetting the secession of Panama. But while it may prove that, it also proves something else equally important, declare the opposition papers. It proves, says the Atlanta *Journal* (Dem.), that we have an unsafe President; it proves, says the Philadelphia *Record* (Ind. Dem.), that we have a President who considers himself above laws and treaties; it proves, says the Springfield *Republican* (Ind.), that we have a President who, in international affairs, disregards the moral law.

After informing Congress that Colombia has refused to ratify the canal treaty, the President said in this suppressed message:

"In my judgment, it is time to declare that the beginning of the canal can not be much longer delayed. This nation does not desire to be unreasonable or impatient, but it can not and will not permit any body of men permanently to obstruct one of the great world highways of traffic: and refusal to permit the building of the canal amounts to such obstruction. Of course to insist upon unreasonable terms is equivalent to a refusal. . . . . .

"It seems evident that in a matter such as this we should finally decide which is the best route, and if the advantages of this route over any other possible route are sufficiently marked, we should then give notice that we can no longer submit to trifling or insincere dealing on the part of those whom the accident of position has placed in temporary control of the ground through which the route must pass; that if they will come to agreement with us in straightforward fashion we shall in return act not only with justice but with generosity; and that if they fail to come to such agreement with us, we must forthwith take the matter into our own hands."

These are "astounding words," declares the New York *Evening Post* (Ind.), and "they will revive the acute fears that many had when President McKinley was assassinated, lest a firebrand type of man succeed to the Presidency." It continues: "This is obviously to throw law, treaties, and decency to the winds. Under such a robber contention, we should be entitled to seize any land on earth which we happened to want, and which we thought ourselves possessed of sufficient brute force to take. It is a declaration of stark and lawless absolutism, tempered only by land-hunger, which we have lived to see made by an American President." It is "unprecedented in international law," and "indefensible in morals," declares the New York *Times* (Ind.); and the Springfield *Republican* (Ind.) fears for the effect upon our national character. The Louisville *Courier-Journal* (Dem.) calls it "cowboy diplomacy." Says the Atlanta *Journal* (Dem.):

H. O. JEFFRIES,
Who commands the Panama navy. He is a New Yorker by birth and a graduate of West Point; and has been engaged in Central American revolutions for seventeen years.

"Throughout the whole of the isthmian entanglement, and, indeed, throughout the whole of his Administration, Mr. Roosevelt has exhibited jingoistic tendencies which might be more readily pardoned in one of his hasty temperament were it not for the position to which he has been elevated by a lamentable accident. He has been President for two years now, and in view of his record it is a most disquieting reflection to consider the probability of his election for four years more. His curious ideas of the Presidential prerogatives; his penchant for entangling foreign alliances; his failure to appreciate the sentiment of the people in regard to his color fallacies; the manner in which he lets impulse instead of reason guide him in state matters of the weightiest import—all these things which spring from his unfortunate temperament render him an unsafe pilot for the national vessel. He seems 'drunk with sight of power'; caught with the Old-World fallacy that might means right; and ready upon the merest pretext to plunge the country into war. He is dangerous."

Mr. Roosevelt evidently considers himself above law and treaty, thinks the Philadelphia *Record* (Ind. Dem.). It says:

"A man who should defend himself against a charge of larceny by proving that he had intended burglary instead would be in much the same position as the President who is accused of conniving at the Panama revolt for the sake of negotiating a canal treaty, and who replies that he was prepared to cut the canal across the soil of another nation without any consent. If this be not enough to startle Americans, who have detested the casuistry of European diplomacy, and who have been proud of a country that scrupulously kept faith, let them reflect upon the farther fact that the

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President is as superior to the laws of the United States as he is to the sovereignty of Colombia and the treaty obligation of the United States to respect the rights of that republic in the isthmus of Panama. The Spooner act provided that if the President should fail to obtain a canal treaty with Colombia he should negotiate one with Nicaragua. The President does nothing of the sort.

HEROIC!

COLOMBIA—"Come one, come all, this rock shall fly from its firm base as soon as I!" —Stewart in the Detroit *Free Press*.

Failing to get a canal treaty with Colombia, he proposes to cut a canal at Panama against the protest of the sovereign of the country, whose rights in the isthmus we are pledged to sustain, and have on former occasions sustained.

"Nothing but documentary evidence would convince the country of anything so extraordinary, but the reply to the charge that the Administration had procured the revolution which it manifested indecent haste in recognizing is the production of what the President had written regarding the canal as a part of his annual message. It may prove that he did not know of the impending revolution, but it also proves that he is an entirely different man from any previous President of the United States, and that he has no respect for either treaties or laws that stand in his way."

The New York *Tribune* (Rep.), however, says in reply that President Roosevelt is following the example of Washington, Jefferson, Monroe, and John Quincy Adams. To quote:

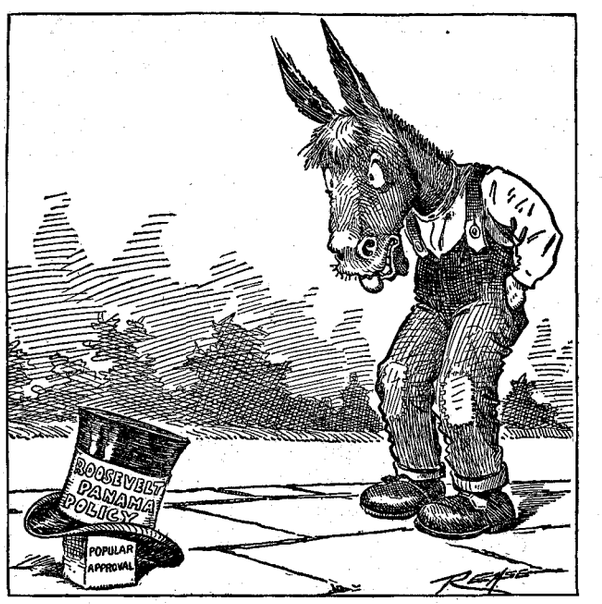
"For example, something more than a century ago the United States wanted to enjoy free navigation of the lower part of the Mississippi, just as it has wanted to cut a canal across the isthmus of Panama. That river ran through Spanish territory, and was as much Spanish property as the isthmus of Panama was ever the property of Colombia. Yet Jefferson, as Secretary of State in Washington's cabinet, insisted that we had a right to the free navigation of that river, regardless of Spain's wishes, and he added that if Spain did not concede us that right 'it would be impossible to answer for the forbearance of our western citizens'—that is to say, if Spain persisted in controlling her own territory, the United States would 'take matters into its own hands.' Again, Jefferson as President, when France had succeeded Spain in ownership of the lower Mississippi, declared that the free use of that stream was 'so indispensable that we can not hesitate to hazard our existence for its maintenance'—that is, if France would not yield to our dictates concerning her own property, it would be necessary for us to take 'matters into our own hands.' Of a truth, it is not the shade of Thomas Jefferson that will rebuke Theodore Roosevelt.

"Monroe has been still more cited against the present policy of the Government. We had thought that his policy toward Spain in Florida was sufficiently well remembered to restrain any one from summoning him up as an authority for pussy-footedness. In 1818, when he was President, a treaty between the United States and Spain was made for the cession of Florida to this country. It was signed by the Spanish Minister and by the American Secretary of State, and was ratified by the United States Senate. But the Spanish Government refused to ratify it. Thereupon Monroe, in a message to Congress, 'submitted . . . whether it will not be proper for the United States to carry the conditions of the treaty into effect, in the same manner as if it had been ratified by Spain.' In other words, he suggested that we should 'take matters into our own hands,' in circumstances remarkably like those that existed when President Roosevelt penned that first draft of his message. In each case a treaty of great importance to this country was made with a foreign Power. In each case the treaty was signed by the representatives of both Powers, was ratified by the United States, and was then rejected by the other Power on inadequate grounds. In the one case Monroe suggested that we should 'carry the conditions of the treaty into effect, in the same manner as if it had been ratified by Spain.' In the other, President Roosevelt, more tersely, but precisely to the same effect, suggested that we should 'take the matter into our own hands.'

"Of course it may have been all wrong. Jefferson, and Washington, who countenanced and approved him, and Monroe, and John Quincy Adams, who was his chief adviser, may have been wicked filibusters compared with whom Walker and his followers were Christian statesmen. If so, similar condemnation may fall upon the present Government. But in the name of consistency and common sense, let us not quote those men against President Roosevelt for doing precisely the things which they did and for practising the very policy which they founded, and which has since been consistently maintained for more than a hundred years."

The Philadelphia *Press* (Rep.) considers it a case of "international eminent domain." It says:

"Had Turkey refused to permit the Suez Canal to be dug, the concert of Europe would by right have put the region under international control. The entire interference in Egypt twenty years ago was based upon the right of Europe—and England then and



AN OPPORTUNITY TO MAKE A FOOL OF HIMSELF.
—Rehse in the St. Paul *Pioneer Press*.

to-day only represented Europe, and had no claim in Egypt otherwise—to protect the canal and insist on the payment of the Egyptian debt. Belgium was protected against the clear title of Holland, a Canton against as good a title of Switzerland, and so on for sixty years past in the action of the European concert in a long series of such interference on the avowed ground that there was a general international right superior to the sovereignty of a state. Newspapers which, with a parade of Grotius, urge the impeccable sovereignty of a state know that they are lying, but they do not expect the public to find it out.

"Two-thirds of the population of the Western Hemisphere—and an overwelming share of the power, wealth, and intelligence of the West—are under the flag of a single state—the United States of America. By right, by law, by justice and by precedent, it plays the part in the Western Hemisphere of the concert of Europe in

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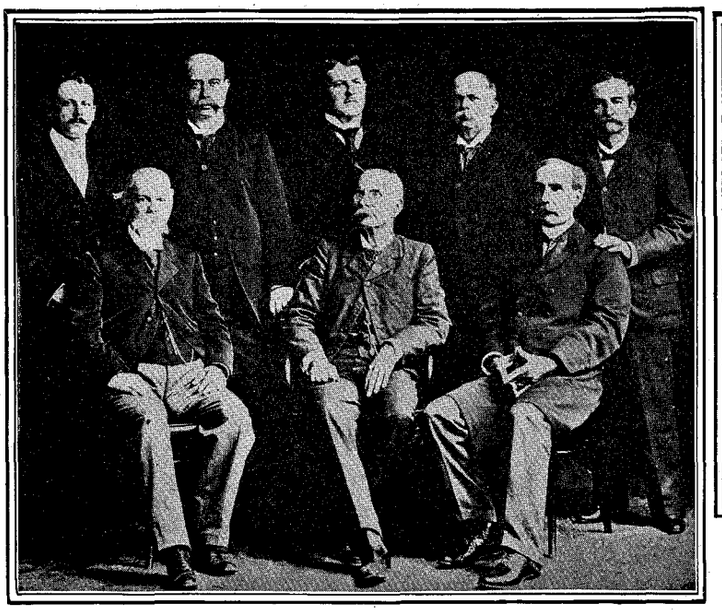
ARTHUR M. BEAUPRÉ,
American Minister to Colombia.



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N. OBARRIC, M. ESPINOZA, C. C. AROSEMENA, TOMAS ARIAS, RICARDO ARIAS, J. J. ARANGO. M. AMADOR-GUERRERO, FREDRICO BOYD.

A GROUP OF PANAMA REVOLUTIONISTS.

RAOUL AMADOR,
Panama's Consul at New York.

European affairs. It freed Mexico. It has just freed Cuba. It protected Venezuela. It would be monstrous if, after excluding the rest of the world by our own act from this hemisphere, we did not provide some supreme authority which, like the European concert, should decide when the wider claims of humanity and the world must override the individual state and its sovereignty, partial and complete."

TARIFF FAVORS FOR THE PHILIPPINES.

NO objections are yet heard to Senator Lodge's proposal that Cuban reciprocity be followed by tariff favors to the Philippines. The Senator has introduced a bill to reduce the duties on Philippine sugar and tobacco to 50 per cent. of the present rates, and to let in free all other Philippine products. The trade of the islands is increasing each year, the Philadelphia *Press* observes. In September of last year we sent $172,000 worth of exports to the Philippines; in September of this year we sent $448,000 worth. In the first nine months of last year our imports from the islands were valued at about $7,000,000; in the corresponding period of this year they were valued at about $9,000,000. The chief imports were Manila fiber and sugar. The papers that comment on this bill regard it as a move in the right direction, but think we ought to do better and abolish the duties entirely, as we did with Porto Rico. "Why not give wholly and at once that freedom of commercial intercourse which must come in time," asks the Chicago *Tribune*, "and thus give at an earlier day to the islands the greater prosperity which that intercourse will bestow on them as it has on Porto Rico?" And the New York *Sun* remarks:

"On what possib'e ground can a distinction be drawn between Porto Rico and the Philippines? Are not the latter as much entitled to justice as the former? Are we not committing a serious blunder in policy when we so treat the Filipinos as to enable them to say with truth that we discriminate against them as compared with other former subjects of Spain? Is it surprising that, under

TOASTING THE RECRUIT.

But Uncle Sam is doubtful about the company he is getting into.
—Taylor in the Denver *News*.

A POSSIBLE CUSTOMER.

PANAMA—"Those are mighty fine lookin' clothes he sells."
—Satterfield in the Omaha *News*.

PANAMA HESITATIONS ILLUSTRATED.

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such circumstances, there should still be some disaffection in the Philippines?

"Is there no Republican Senator who will force his colleagues to acknowledge that it is not only impolitic, but iniquitous, to apply one fiscal principle in dealing with Porto Rico and another in dealing with the Philippine archipelago? Some years have passed since Porto Rico began to enjoy the absolute freedom of trade with the United States which is conceded to Hawaii. Why are two of the three principal export staples of the Philippines still compelled to pay 75 per cent. of the Dingley rates in order to gain entrance to our ports, and why does even Senator Lodge, while professing generous intentions, insist that the sugar and tobacco

WITHOUT A COUNTRY.

SUGAR BEET—"I'd like to know what I am if I'm not an American interest." —Taylor in the Denver *News*.

of the Philippines must continue to pay at least 50 per cent. of the Dingley rates before they are allowed to reach American consumers?

"How can we expect the Philippines to exhibit the tranquillity and loyalty which prevail in Porto Rico, when the former islands are subjected to unequal and invidious treatment by our fiscal legislation?"

The New York *Tribune* believes that the lower rates will enable the Filipinos to recover their lost prosperity. At the same time it thinks that nothing sent here from the islands could seriously compete with American products. To quote:

"The United States holds the Philippines in trust. It must make its connection with them beneficial. The change in their commercial connections worked by their separation from Spain, the loss caused by the insurrection and then by the disease which destroyed the cattle have created a serious industrial situation. The Philippine Commission is convinced that better access to American markets is essential to cure this and bring relief, and consequently contentment, to the Filipinos. It costs far more to maintain an army in a disaffected territory and supply the wants of a needy population than is realized to the Government in duties or to the commercial classes in profits which they might conceivably lose through the remission.

"There is no reason to fear, however, that the commercial classes as a whole would lose anything. Any opposition among them is more than anything else a fear of the mere idea of any liberality or progress in the matter of tariff schedules. The Philippines raise nothing which could be sent here so as seriously to compete with American products, nor is there any prospect of such competition for many years. The fear that the amount of sugar they now grow would injure anybody here, or that it can be so increased as to be a menace, is ridiculous in view of the vast quantities of sugar we are now compelled to import. No other product offers even a pretext for apprehension."

Says the Atlanta *Constitution*:

"It is one of the most inexplicable things to the ordinary American mind why there should be any tariff between countries belonging to us and our home continent with its great need for the trade of those islands. Nearly half the time allowed the Spaniards for equal trade advantages with us in the Philippines is past, and there are no signs that they could beat us off the archipelago on a free-trade basis. We think the Manila board of trade men are right, and that Congress ought to give them the relief they so cogently ask."

CORRUPTION IN MISSOURI.

MISSOURI, for the moment, becomes the center of interest in the "graft" revelations that seem to be succeeding each other with considerable regularity. The finding by the Grand Jury, sitting at the state capital, on 106 indictments for "boodling" in the state legislature is made notable by the fact that one of them is directed at William Ziegler, of New York, the baking-powder magnate who financed the Baldwin polar expedition. That expedition was not a success, much to Mr. Ziegler's disappointment, and he is said to have referred to Mr. Baldwin as "a cigarette-smoking dude." Mr. Baldwin is now credited with having a hand in the indictment of his erstwhile patron. Says the Jefferson City correspondent of the New York *Sun*:

"Mr. Ziegler is charged, with his agent, D. J. Kelley, with complicity in the bribery in 1901. It is charged that Kelley, now a fugitive in Canada, came to Missouri for Ziegler and bribed the Missouri legislators to allow no alum baking-powder to be sold in the State. For this ex-Lieut.-Gov. John A. Lee says Kelley, representing the baking powder trust, paid $8,500, of which seven Senators on the committee that considered the bill got $1,000 each.

"It is charged that Ziegler was in St. Louis during the negotiations, and for this reason the indictment is returned. A sheriff brought W. A. Cochran, bookkeeper of the Planters' Hotel, before the Grand Jury this morning. It is supposed the books proved the presence of Ziegler in St. Louis. Evelyn B. Baldwin, the explorer, who says he knows about Ziegler's 'Missouri deal,' was before the Grand Jury yesterday. It is supposed he told the Grand Jury enough to form an indictment. It is charged that Ziegler was in St. Louis the day the boodle was divided."

The St. Louis *Republic* remarks that it is too bad for Ziegler that he hasn't discovered the pole, as "it would be a good place to hie to and tie to," and *The Globe-Democrat* observes in a similarly facetious spirit:

"In our pursuit of persons who are suspected of tampering with the sacredness of our legislative functions in Missouri we do not confine ourselves to making it warm for Missourians. We have also made it warm—or rather cold—for Mr. Kelley, having chased him into Canada, and now Mr. Ziegler has removed from New York to Connecticut, bound whither we know not. Mr. Ziegler has provided the means of going still farther north than Kelley—to the north pole; but this was for others. It grieves us not a little to cause distress to one who has done and is doing so much for science.

"If Mr. Ziegler's polar expedition reaches its goal, it will cover him with glory which no cloud of baking powder dispersed into the air in Missouri can bedust or bedim; but that polar expedition must work with despatch. There is no time to spare. It should make a dash for the pole in time to forestall the Grand Jury. It is undying fame staked against the slow but remorseless and relentless grinding of a Missouri court. There is an exciting, a feverish element of uncertainty, of hope, of intense anticipation in it. It ought to fire the sporting blood in every human frame. Will he win? Will the pole be reached before Mr. Ziegler is reached? This depends on the length of the reach.

"Under no circumstances is a belief in Millionaire Ziegler's connection with baking-powder legislation in Missouri justified until uncontrovertible facts are placed before the public. His desire to have no dealings with certain ordinary and vexing persons who seek to pester him with legal papers is to conserve his time and strength for the prosecution of his great work of Arctic exploration. Should such a work be interrupted? The whole biscuit-eating world has been buoyed up, tho weighted down at every

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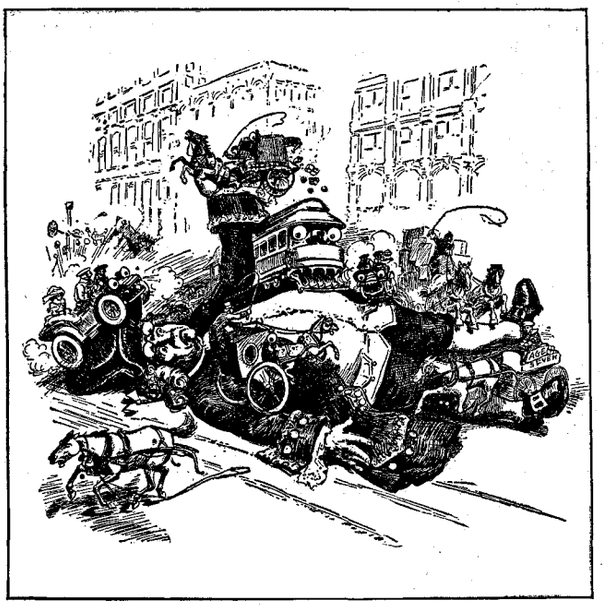
breakfast-table by the knowledge that its dyspeptic sufferings were contributing to the solution of the great polar mystery. While the baking-powder magnate supplied the 'dough' for this great enterprise, they swallowed it. Is the outcome of years of such effort, endurance, and discomfort to be made nothing by the ill-timed activity of a grand jury?"

But in Missouri, as elsewhere, it is one thing to indict, another to convict, and still another to land a criminal in the penitentiary. *The Globe-Democrat* says:

"The boodle trials in St. Louis began nineteen months ago. On March 27, 1902, a jury returned the first verdict of guilty and fixed the punishment, for bribery, at three years in the penitentiary. Since that date there have been nineteen convictions. None of the persons found guilty by juries has reached the penitentiary. All are at liberty under bond and waiting for the disposition of appeals. Butler was convicted of attempted bribery November 11 of last year and the jury placed the sentence at three years in the penitentiary. His appeal is still under consideration in the State Supreme Court."

PERILS OF THE NEW YORK STREETS.

THE revelation that 538 persons have been killed in street accidents in New York city within a year has aroused the newspapers and city officials to begin something like a crusade for better regulation of street traffic. It was *The Herald* that started the movement, with the publication of the startling fact noted above; then *The Evening Post* discovered and published the fact that in the two weeks ending November 9, 125 persons were killed or injured on New York's thoroughfares, and the other papers have been following with enumerations, interviews, editorials, and pictures showing what a perilous thing it is to live in New York. "The conditions in our streets are terrible," says President Cantor, of the Borough of Manhattan; and *The Tribune* believes that they "may without much exaggeration be described as appalling."



NO SIGNS OF IMPROVEMENT.

—Rogers in the New York *Herald*.

"It is certainly high time something were done," declares the Brooklyn *Standard Union*. Says *The Herald*:

"The figures published by *The Herald* yesterday showing by actual count that seventy-five thousand pedestrians passed three crowded Broadway crossings in an hour—Fulton, Twenty-third, and Thirty-fourth streets—while hundreds of cars, trucks, automobiles, and vehicles of all kinds were going in every direction, are well calculated to impress the popular mind with the peril of street travel, to which *The Herald* has for some time been calling public attention.

"When it is considered that these are but three of countless danger-points in the city, that in all the principal thoroughfares traffic is congested and practically unregulated, that cars are run at high speed, reckless driving is common and, as a rule, practised with impunity, that the streets are eternally torn up or barricaded in scores of places, the wonder is that more people are not killed and maimed than the number reported.

"Yet this number is simply appalling. Last year the death list exceeded five hundred, and for this year it is rapidly nearing a thousand. The number of maimed and injured is, of course, far greater than the number killed. During the two weeks ended November 9 there were reported by the police one hundred and twenty-five accidents due to street traffic, many of which were fatal.

"These figures reveal in daily street travel a peril to pedestrians that may well arouse the public and can not be ignored by the city authorities. It is a continuing slaughter and maiming that must be checked."

The Evening Post says, in its news columns:

"In the two weeks ending November 9 one hundred and twenty-five accidents were reported at police headquarters that are peculiarly casualties of the street, and in this list all accidents due to 'slipping on sidewalks' and 'falling into subway excavation,' of which there is a large number, have been carefully excluded. The one hundred and twenty-five are due to traffic causes alone. A large number of them were fatal, but it is difficult to classify them more accurately, as the hospital and police records are kept so differently. One-third of the one hundred and twenty-five are fractures, many of which not infrequently result in permanent disability.

"A study of the police reports shows that, while the street-car is the worst offender, the greatest menace to life and limb, the wagon is not far behind. The automobile also claims its full share of victims. But the most interesting discovery is that the most accidents do not happen at the most congested points of traffic. This is explained by the fact that where the traffic is the densest its movement is the slowest, and, consequently, least dangerous. It is on the more open thoroughfares, where the drivers 'let out' their cars or automobiles or wagons to make up time, where the most danger appears to be. Careless driving has a great deal to do with the trouble, which is, of course, not lessened by the nervous temperament of the people of this city."

Police Commissioner Greene is trying to bring about a better regulation of street traffic, and the Board of Aldermen is considering a number of measures of similar purpose.

WAGES AND THE COST OF LIVING.

IT may cost more to live than it did fifteen years ago, remarks the St. Louis *Globe-Democrat*, but it is worth more. As a matter of statistics, we are told by the new Department of Commerce and Labor at Washington that the cost of food for the average family in 1902 was 16.1 per cent. higher than in 1896. Wages have gone up, too, so we are told in another statement; in some trades outstripping the rise in the cost of living, in some cases rising more slowly, and in other cases remaining stationary, or showing an actual decrease. The "general advance," says the Washington correspondent of the New York *Sun*, has kept pace with the increased cost of existence. These statements were prepared before the present downward tendency began in the wages of the cotton and steel mill workers. We should also take into account, suggests the Philadelphia *Inquirer*, the fact that more people are earning wages now than there were in 1896. It says:

"The bureau claims that the average rate of wages has increased in proportion, and in many cases has exceeded the extra cost. This is only a partial statement of the case. In 1896, when the low prices prevailed, there were men out of work to the estimated number of a million. In the last five years there has been work for all, and in the cities the increased demand for women and young men workers has been such that in perhaps a majority of cases there is more than one wage-earner. On this basis the wages

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have increased far beyond the cost of living. It is quite true that there are many families who spend much more than they did seven or twelve years ago, but this is largely because they wish to live on a different scale. It is natural for every parent to desire to make his home as comfortable and delightful as possible and to do for his children all that his income will allow. The point to be kept in mind, however, is that the cost of necessities of life of all kinds is no greater in proportion to the income than it ever was, while there are innumerable more incomes to be expended."

"The meat trust and the coal monopoly are responsible for the greater portion of the increased cost of living," declares the Philadelphia *Ledger*, and the Philadelphia *Record* says similarly:

"It is an important consideration that in defending the trusts the Republicans argued that the effect of the combination of capital to control an industry must be to increase wages and reduce the cost of production, and, therefore, of prices. When account shall be taken of the closing of many establishments, thus throwing out of work a large percentage of men, the effect of the trusts on the workingmen must appear to be serious. It is probable that in spite of increased production the total sum paid in wages by the trusts in any industry will fall below the amount formerly paid by the individual establishments.

"The full effect of the trust system on the welfare of the workingmen can not be learned from a comparison of the cost of certain food articles in different years. The number of men employed, the regularity of their employment, the amount paid in wages, the relative cost of the higher quality of foods used formerly, and of the interior articles to which circumstances reduced them, must all be considered. It is beyond all doubt, however, that in spite of the increase of wages in certain industries here and there, the condition of the workingman is not as comfortable now as it was formerly."

The following interesting summary of the bureau's report, with comment, is given by the New York *Commercial Advertiser*:

"The report, in brief, shows, comparing 1896, the year of lowest food prices, with 1902, the year of highest food prices, that the cost of living has increased 16.1 per cent. Compared with the average food prices for the decade 1890–1899, the prices for 1902 show an increase of 10.9 per cent. A comparison of these figures with those contained in a recent bulletin by the census office on 'average wages in the manufacturing industries during the last decade' shows that the general advance in wages in most of the industries has kept pace with, and in some instances—especially in the machine trades—has exceeded, the increased cost of food.

"The figures of income and expenditure on which the deductions of the Bureau of Labor are based were furnished in detail by 2,567 families in thirty-seven States, including all the principal industrial centers—places at which the complaint has been the loudest concerning the enhanced cost of living. All the families whose expenditures were investigated were of those whereof the head received not more than $1,200 in salary or wages. It is also to be remarked that the inquiry related wholly to food prices, and as other investigations have shown that the increase of food prices has been relatively larger than the increase in the prices of other necessaries, it is a fair inference, including all the items of the average family budget, that income has increased faster than expenditure. This conclusion is, of course, strongly reinforced by the great growth of savings-bank deposits, by the greater real-estate holdings of wage-earners, as well as by the many other things which visibly establish the pleasant propositions that, to the mass of our wage-earners, the margin above subsistence is larger than ever before in our industrial history.

"Another interesting fact disclosed by the bulletin—a fact which agrees with local preconceptions—is that the cost of food in the North Atlantic States is greater than in any other section of the country. The North Central States are a close second, while the South Atlantic, South Central, and Western States have an average considerably below that for the United States as a whole. The cost of food in the Western States is now actually lower than it was in the same States in 1890, having decreased from $332.61 to $322.43 per family during the twelve years.

"The general conclusion to be drawn from the Bureau of Labor, that average wages have increased at a more rapid rate than average food prices, is in accord with the conclusion reached by the statistician of the National Association of Manufacturers, who found that wages had gone up 18 per cent., while the average cost of living had increased but 12 per cent. It is also in accord with the finding of the Anthracite Strike Commission, which, while submitting no percentage figures, held that the evidence did not show that the increase of wages asked by the miners was warranted by the increased cost of living. In individual cases and in particular cases certainly the cost of living has increased faster than wage or salary income, but looking at the subject in the large, and considering the country as a whole, it is hardly possible to challenge the statement that wages have gone up more rapidly than prices. Thus is refuted another pet theory of the old-fashioned economists that, during a time of enhancing prices, labor is the last commodity to feel the uplift impetus."

INDICTMENT OF SENATOR DIETRICH.

UNITED STATES Senators have been accused of a good many improper things, but Charles H. Dietrich, of Nebraska, is said to be the first that has been indicted while in office on charges of political simony. "There isn't any essential moral difference between what Senator Dietrich appears to have done," says the Springfield *Republican*, "and what other Senators of the controlling party are doing all the time. There exists, however, a legal difference, and this is the Nebraska Senator's misfortune." The indictment was brought against the Senator by the Federal Grand Jury, sitting in Omaha, and it charges him with conspiracy and bribery in connection with the appointment of Jacob Fisher to the postmastership of Hastings, Nebr., the city in which the Senator resides. The charges are based on the evidence of the man who confesses to have arranged the deal between the two parties, and to have been the medium through which Senator Dietrich received $1,300 in compensation for this use of official patronage. The Grand Jury is investigating other cases in which it is charged that the Senator forced postmasters to pay for their appointments.

The explanation offered by Senator Dietrich is that the indictment was procured by political enemies. He says:

"The charge that I had accepted, directly or indirectly, money or anything of value for my influence in securing the appointment of Jacob Fisher as postmaster at Hastings, Nebr., is absolutely and infamously false. I shall waive the protection afforded a Senator by the Constitution while Congress is in session, and shall go to Nebraska and insist on an immediate trial, with perfect confidence that my innocence will be established.

"At no time in my life has there been any desire to shield those who have been guilty of wrongdoing. For twenty-five years I have been a resident of Nebraska. As private citizen, as governor, and Senator, my aim has been to devote my best energies to the promotion of the welfare of the people and the maintenance of the good name of our State. Above all things, I have abhorred dishonesty in public office and the betrayal of public trust. During a residence of a quarter of a century in Adams County I have repeatedly been instrumental in keeping out of office and bringing to justice public officials who were shown to be dishonest and corrupt. The present attempt to attach a stigma to my name is because of my firm adherence to this course.

"Bitter factional fights have existed in my home county for many years, and as a result of these differences I have naturally incurred many enmities not only in politics, but in business. My refusal while governor to pardon Joseph Bartley, a defaulter to the State for $600,000, incurred the displeasure of powerful interests, and I have since been antagonized by them. I incurred the inveterate enmity of the former postmaster of Hastings by the appointment of Mr. Fisher, my intimate friend for twenty years, and who has been a stockholder and director of the bank of which I am president for seventeen years.

"I have also incurred the active hostility of W. S. Summers, the United States District Attorney for Nebraska, by my efforts to bring about his removal from office not because I favored another, but because I believed for many reasons he should have been removed long ago, and the machinery of the federal court has been set in motion and cleverly directed to injure me and continue himself in office.

"In the privacy of a Grand Jury room it is easy to concoct and

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promote a scheme that will not stand the test of an investigation where both sides have a hearing."

As personal animus on the part of the prosecution is thus suggested, Attorney-General Knox, it is thought, will relieve Mr. Summers from conduct of the case and detail some one else to manage the prosecution. But in the correspondence between Attorney-General Knox and Mr. Summers, which was made public last week, there appears to be little evidence of this personal animus. Indeed, the letters are thought to show that the District Attorney endeavored to shield the Senator. It seems that the District Attorney, last June, held up the investigation when he found it was reflecting upon the Senator, and wrote to the Attorney-General for instruction. Mr. Summers was told to probe the matter to the bottom, and was rebuked for hesitating to do his duty.

Details of the transaction for which Senator Dietrich has been indicted are published in the press despatches as follows:

"According to Mr. Fisher's friends the bribery and conspiracy charges grew out of the removal of the post-office in Hastings to Mr. Dietrich's new building after a fight between opposite ends of the town to get the post-office. The office had been in the Grand Army of the Republic Building, and the use of the fixtures, which cost $500, was included in the government lease. Senator Dietrich indorsed the candidacy of Mr. Fisher for the postmastership, it is alleged, on condition that Mr. Fisher purchase the Grand Army of the Republic's fixtures and reimburse Mr. Dietrich for the reduction in rental required to have the post-office in the Dietrich building. This reduction was $200, which was to be borne by Mr. Fisher and his deputy. It is alleged that the $200 was paid, and that when Senator Dietrich realized that the proceeding was irregular the money was returned to Mr. Fisher and the deputy."

Most of the papers express hope that the charges will be pressed, and that Senator Dietrich will be able to clear himself. "In justice to himself and to the postal service, the charges should be promptly pressed," says the New York *World*, which goes on: "Unless this charge, which has been found a true bill for trial by a Grand Jury of his townsmen, shall be disproved, Mr. Dietrich will have the unique fame of adding a new smirch to the civil service, which honorable men have for years been trying to lift out of the mire of 'favor' and of 'influence.'" The Philadelphia *Inquirer* remarks:

"Every decent person hopes that Senator Dietrich will be able to clear himself of the charges brought against him, as he claims he can. But if he does so in the manner he specifies, some one else, or rather a number of others, are going to come out of the situation in a worse condition than he is now. The obvious fact is that we are going to have a lot of dirty political linen washed in public, and while it may be interesting it will scarcely be edifying or conducive to American pride. Dietrich succeeded the long-distance talker Allen, and has not yet had an opportunity to show his calibre as a statesman. He was governor of his State, and claims it was because of his failure to pardon an ex-State treasurer who stole $600,000 that the fight is made on him now. He is a banker, a man of means, and it would seem on the surface unlikely that he would sell an office for cash, a matter almost certain to become known sooner or later. It may be that his distribution of the patronage has roused up opposition to the extent of persecution, all of which the courts must determine."

The indictment returned against Senator Dietrich is, according to the Chicago *Tribune*, "an overwhelming argument against the system of senatorial patronage, because of which in many instances no man save the one who is the special candidate of a Senator can get an office." The Boston *Herald* says similarly:

"This seems to be an illustration of a sordid species of corruption, and yet when one comes to analyze the matter one can find no great difference between this class of misuse of a public trust for personal benefit and that which considers official patronage a legitimate means of procuring political advancement. It is not improbable that Mr. Dietrich, in carrying on the campaign which ended in securing his seat in the Senate, found it necessary to spend a considerable sum of money. Possibly his personal means were limited, and in order to recoup himself he took this means of using the patronage that a kindly Administration placed under his control—that is, those whom he nominated to salaried positions under the national Government were expected to pay him a part of their future salary as commission, thus enabling him to pay his election expenses.

"In what way, ethically considered, does this action differ from the employment by a Senator of his official patronage for the purpose of securing his own reelection or the election to Congress of one of his friends or immediate relatives? The United States Senator who has the patronage of the State under his control insists that the President shall only appoint to offices within the State those who have been suggested by the Senator or who have senatorial approval, and these nominations or this approval may be given to those only who are willing to work for the reelection of the Senator or do their best to see that those in whom he is warmly interested are nominated or renominated, or elected, if they desire Congressional honors.

"Does any one suppose that Senator Lodge would permit a man to be appointed to a third-class post-office in Massachusetts who, besides doing his public duty, was not also willing to do the political work that Senator Lodge wished to have done? Our junior Senator does not, like Senator Dietrich, need money, hence the commission which he demands takes a more subtle form."

THE FIGHT OVER THE WOOD PROMOTION.

ACCORDING to the critics of Brigadier-General Leonard Wood, who are trying to prevent the Senate from confirming his nomination to be a major-general, he is an army doctor with very little military experience, who came to the front during the Spanish war through his acquaintance with President McKinley; who led his regiment of "Rough Riders" into an ambush at Santiago, from which they were rescued by the colored troops; who did what any other sanitary expert might have done in cleaning up Santiago; who inspired a magazine criticism of his superior, General Brooke, and then supplanted him as governor of Cuba; who administered the affairs of the island so extravagantly as to leave the treasury well-nigh bankrupt; who fastened the gambling game of *jai alai* upon Havana by a ten-years' franchise, and received valuable gifts of silver and jewels from the gambling concern; who sent Major Rathbone to jail after an unfair trial, and who is now using his personal "pull" with the President to reach the highest rank in the army over the heads of a hundred or more of his seniors in service. Senators Hanna and Teller are leading the opposition in the Senate, and the New York *Sun*, *Evening Post*, and *American*, the Memphis *Commercial Appeal*, the New Orleans *Times-Democrat*, the Charleston *News and Courier*, and a number of other papers are leading the opposition in the forum of the press. Says *The Times-Democrat:*

"The power of the executive office may, and probably will, result in the confirmation of this unjust appointment; but the sentiment of the public will always be that the promotion of this soldier, who knows less of the art of war and has seen less service than hundreds of subalterns in the service, was an act of favoritism altogether, and a paying of personal debts by public assets, to the deprivation of those to whom the assets really belonged."

The New York *Evening Post* sums the case up thus:

"Leonard Wood is not a trained soldier. He was a doctor until 1898. For two months he commanded a regiment of volunteers, and later a brigade. By December of that year he had assumed purely civilian duties—the administration of Santiago, and later of the island of Cuba—and he continued in these administrative positions until he sailed for the Philippines. Barring his brief experience with the Rough Riders, he has never drilled a company, a battalion, or a regiment. Nobody knows whether he could handle a brigade or a division. Yet it is now proposed to award him, at the age of forty-three, a rank which would give him the command of an army in the event of war, and which brings him within six numbers of the lieutenant-generalcy. If all the other officers in the service were similarly unskilled, there might be some excuse for this advancement. As it is, there are dozens who are more capable and who are trained. In no other army in the world would

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this promotion of General Wood be proposed save in a joking spirit. Can any one imagine the advancement of a Prussian brigadier until he had given conclusive proof of his ability to handle troops in large numbers? And how the press of this country would protest if a naval surgeon should suddenly be given command of a fleet!"

But, inquires the Washington *Times*, would not he do better than the "grotesque" and "panic-stricken" Shafter, who was a "trained soldier" and was placed in command, or "that pompous theorist, General Otis, who spent his days and nights scribbling misleading despatches, bullyragging newspaper correspondents, and never once stirring from his desk in the walled city of Manila to take the field!" General Wood "wears to-day a medal of honor conferred upon him by act of Congress, upon recommendation of the late General Lawton," for personal bravery in Lawton's expedition against Geronimo in 1886, the Buffalo *Express* recalls, and adds that "it was that military record, made twelve years before in the Arizona deserts, which led to the selection of Leonard Wood to be colonel of the Rough Riders."

Richard Harding Davis, who was with Wood at Santiago, says in an interview in the Boston *Transcript*: "I have seen a number of different generals—Kitchener, Methuen, Buller, De Wet, Weyler in Cuba, and the Greek generals—and I consider Wood the superior of any of them, unless it be De Wet." Instead of falling into an ambush at Santiago, says Mr. Davis, everything came off just as it had been planned the day before, and Wood, instead of being at the rear, as Senator Proctor charges, was at the front, under fire, and exhibiting courage, skill, and command over his men that Mr. Davis describes with enthusiastic admiration. In regard to the general's dealings with the Havana gambling syndicate, Mr. Davis says:

"Now pelota is the national game of Cuba. You could no more stop it than you could stop baseball in this country. There is gambling on it. So there is gambling on the horse-racing game in this country. It is said that as much as $18,000 changed hands in a day on pelota. But if the people who attend the race-tracks bet only an average of $5 each, anywhere from $45,000 to $1,000,000 a day change hands in New York city alone, and yet Governor Odell is not criticized for allowing horse-racing to go on in New York. Wood is an old football player and fond of all athletics. He played pelota himself every afternoon, and he knew the men connected with it just as he would have known the English polo-playing set had he been stationed in India. They offered this plate to him in such a way that he could not well refuse without seeming churlish. When you remember that Wood refused an offer of $50,000 a year to become [redacted]d of the Havana Railway Company, when his pay as a brigadier-general was only $7,500, you can not intelligently believe that for a plate of silver he would do a thing to jeopardize his career in his chosen profession."

Senator Hanna is regarded as the leading spirit of the opposition, and a number of papers believe that the Senator is trying to repay Wood for the prosecution of Rathbone in the Cuban postal-fraud affair. Rathbone was sent to jail for postal irregularities, and but for the act of amnesty passed by the Cuban Government would still be serving his fourteen-year sentence. Rathbone alleges that his conviction was due to Wood's interference and undue influence over the courts. Now Rathbone is considered a political lieutenant of Senator Hanna. The Atlanta *Constitution* calls him "the fiscal agent of the Hanna senatorial purchase in 1898," and the Detroit *Tribune* reprints part of the report of the Ohio State Senate's committee, which was appointed to investigate charges of bribery in connection with Mr. Hanna's election to the Senate. The committee found that an effort was made to bribe at least one member of the legislature to vote for Mr. Hanna, and found further "that Maj. E. G. Rathbone and Maj. Charles F. Dick were agents of Marcus A. Hanna, and procured, aided, and abetted Henry H. Boyce to commit that crime." Says the Atlanta *Constitution*:

"How far Senator Hanna can persuade the American people to hear and credit his convict-witness remains to be seen. So far, they have seen and heard but faithful deeds and good reports concerning Leonard Wood. Since Rathbone became the fiscal agent of the Hanna senatorial purchase in Ohio in 1898 the country has heard little else of him but a record of evil works. We are not yet prepared to believe that a long-serving, courageous, daring soldier, and a military governor more adept in the civic reconstruction of a war-blasted country than any nation of earth has produced to date, can be scandalized, thrust down from his merited honors, and made a melancholy spectacle of injustice by the rummage rumors and revengeful evidence of a scalawag adventurer, who was caught by General Wood in rascalities and leniently sentenced for his crimes."

TOPICS IN BRIEF.

THE only ditch that Colombia has now is the one it dug for itself and fell into.—*The Baltimore Herald.*

IF money really talked, it might make some interesting remarks about some of the people who have it.—*Puck.*

SERVIA wants to borrow $20,000,000. Here's a chance for a little bunch of idle capital to get a life job.—*The Indianapolis News.*

NEW YORK, according to Dr. Parkhurst, is only seven weeks away from hades. The people can hardly wait.—*The Chicago News.*

MR. SCHWAB is issuing about as eloquent a line of silence just now as the country has heard for a long time.—*The Chicago News.*

THAT sound like a hired man stacking cord-wood is Senator Hanna putting away ambition.—*The New York Evening Telegram.*

IF Roosevelt has done anything in the Panama business that the Democrats are sorry for, he is glad of it.—*The Philadelphia Inquirer.*

OVER in the Philippines the Moros have gone on the war-path once more. It takes those fellows a long time to learn to love us.—*The Chicago News.*

"GOD help Rhode Island," shouts Congressman Grosvenor. Is the gentleman from Ohio going there to live?—*The Philadelphia North American.*

MR. BRYAN declares that his trip to Europe is not in the nature of a vacation. Possibly not for him, but how about the rest of us?—*The Washington Post.*

ONE has to own beet-sugar stock in order to understand that it is better to pay high prices for sugar than to keep our promises to Cuba.—*The Detroit News.*

THE new republic of Panama can not amount to much, as it has been in existence several days without starting a graft investigation.—*The Denver Republican.*

ONE year's service as a ship trust promoter ought to be sufficient recommendation to get a man a good job in the Post-Office Department.—*The Atlanta Journal.*

A RUSSIAN writer says that the ordinary reading of the average Russian is the trashy dime novel. Ours, too, only we have to pay $1.50 for them.—*The Indianapolis Sentinel.*

IF Panama is annexed it will certainly be Republican. The natives down there spend most of their time shouting for protection and sound money.—*The Washington Post.*

LIEUTENANT PEARY says the United States should extend from Panama to the pole. Evidently Peary has a grudge of some kind against South America.—*The Chicago Record-Herald.*

OF course, so far as looks go, it might have been better to wait until Panama had had a few revolutions before recognizing its government as established.—*The Kansas City Journal.*

KAISER WILHELM will display a fine sense of retaliatory humor if he should slyly suggest that the Colombia-Panama-United States imbroglio be referred to The Hague.—*The Atlanta Constitution.*

The Congressional Record has resumed operations and is deserving of commendation for the manner in which it avoids false statements about its circulation and advertising.—*The Washington Star.*

WYOMING cowboys have presented the President with two fine cinches. The decision to receive no more presents is easily overruled when cinches, political or otherwise, are offered.—*The Washington Post.*

A COLORADO editor who doesn't seem to be carried off his feet by our strenuous President declares that if every armed crank that haunts the White House were locked up, there would be a vacancy in the presidential chair.—*The Atlanta Constitution.*

OF course, the Republican party should not be charged up with the failures, and strikes, and shut-downs, and general financial and industrial calamity we are reading about. But if the Administration were Democratic—!—*The Atlanta Constitution.*

THE London *Saturday Review* finds that the result of the recent elections in this country bodes no good for the republic. When *The Saturday Review* discovers anything that does bode good for this country, it will be a sign that the editor has gone away and left the paper in charge of the office boy.—*The Chicago Record-Herald.*

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LETTERS AND ART.

FUTURE OF THE ARTS AND CRAFTS MOVEMENT.

IF it be true that "the most important discovery of the last half-century in the field of culture has been that of the cultural value of labor—the discovery that true education is not merely passive, but also constructive; that true art is not merely fine, but also practical," then it is obvious that the significance of the so-called arts and crafts movement is much greater than is ordinarily supposed. Prof. Oscar Lovell Triggs, of Chicago University, who uses the words just quoted, in an article in the New York *Independent* (October 15), goes on to say:

"For centuries education has been purely intellectual. The theory that education was a matter of mental culture and that this culture was acquired by a study of transcendental subjects was formed, of course, in the pre-industrial period of the world's history and was current only among the leisure class. It was inevitable that, with the growth of industrialism, the theory of education should change to correspond to the dominant tendency in civilization. An industrial civilization means that the central fact of that civilization is work and not leisure. The school could not continue to give an education which sprang from a basis of leisure when the social order took its rise from the ground of labor. Hence, in the order of time schools of 'technology' were established, and these, when built by universities, took their place by the side of the professional schools of law and divinity. The public schools were then so modified as to admit a system of manual training, on the ground, first, that manual training is really mental training, but latterly for the reason that, whatever its by-products, so to speak, may be, it is fully justified in itself. The idea of education is broadened at length so as to include in its scope the many and varied activities of the whole personality. Industrial education signifies education with reference to action, the discipline and guidance of the creative activities.

"It is at this point that education touches art, not because the industrial movements in education and art are parallel and nearly identical, but because in the search for work that is really creative the educator has found that the craftsman, the industrial type of the artist, is able to furnish exactly the materials and methods needed."

Industrial education, we are reminded, is "only just beginning"; but "so certain is the development of civilization in the industrial direction that the industrial schools at present established contain the promise and potency of the future." We quote further:

"Among the very best schools in the world to-day are certain schools devoted to the industrial training of negroes and Indians. These institutions give training only in the elementary employments, but it is discovered that even trades and employments yield cultural as well as professional results. With a change for the better in the conditions of work in factory and workshop it will doubtless become possible for a boy to get an education without leaving his employment. In fact, his employment will be his education.

"A school of a new type has recently been established by Mr. N. O. Nelson, at Leclaire, in connection with his factory. The school is an organic part of the village and factory, the pupils being employed and taught according to the employment. Such a situation is educationally an ideal one. A community desiring education already exists. Teachers, pupils, buildings, materials, and opportunities are ready at hand. All that is necessary under such conditions is a change in the industrial motive of the employer—a little less commercialism, a little more humanism. As social ideals increase, as ownership itself becomes more social, the spiritual regeneration of the employer is only a question of time. When every worskhop is a potential school, the problem of industrial education is solved. And in every such workshop there will appear as its very flower some art craft, some kind of work in which a workman may express himself as maker, as teacher, and as artist."

There are perhaps a score of workshops throughout the country which embody, in a notable way, the arts and crafts principle. But the movement, says Professor Triggs, can not be judged by the number of arts and crafts societies, by the number of clubs which make it an issue in their programs, or even by the number of actual workers who strive to realize its principles.

"These, of course, are all significant signs of the vitality with which the movement maintains itself objectively. These objective signs will doubtless multiply and new features will constantly appear. The movement itself, however, is to be regarded as an impulse, an ideal gradually drawing the world to its standards. . . . I believe that the true solution of the labor problem is found, not in higher wages or shorter hours, or in anything which can be measured materially, but in the spiritualization of labor itself. This spiritualization is effected by combining with labor as ordinarily understood that element known as art. The term arts and crafts implies just this association of art and labor. The advocates of this principle claim that it furnishes a true basis for future growths and tendencies and point to the changes already taking place in educational and social theory and practise as proof of the vitality of the movement."

A LITERARY PROGENITRESS OF RUDYARD KIPLING.

THE existence of a literary affinity between Felicia Hemans and Rudyard Kipling has been discovered by a staff-writer on *The Academy and Literature* (London, October 24). "Our latter-day prophets of imperialism," he observes, "come upon us with a so imperative sounding of bugles that little chance is left for the hearing of echoes from earlier and more slender strains." And yet, he thinks, "a whimsical critic might be tempted to try to catch one of these distant songs and place the image of the singer—the drooping and ringleted shade of a female of exquisite sensibility—beside the virile personality of the Laureate of Empire." We quote further:

"It is not likely that either of the two writers would acknowledge the kinship here suggested. Mr. Kipling would not impossibly resent it with big guns, while it staggers the imagination of man to conceive of Felicia Hemans composedly perusing 'Barrack-Room Ballads' and accepting the author as her own spiritual great-grandson. Yet the delicate lady who wrote much of flowers and bowers, festive scenes and soaring thoughts, did nevertheless sound—on her quivering harp-strings, as she herself might have said—the very note which has been caught up by the singer of the 'Seven Seas' and the 'Five Nations,' and on which he has insisted with allthe emphasis of all his instruments, from the big drum to the banjo. In her song of 'England's Dead' Mrs. Hemans questions the plains of Egypt, the banks of the Ganges, and the ice-fields of the North for the 'sons of the Ocean Isle' who slumber there, as Kipling flings his challenging dem[illegible] to the 'Winds of the World,' and to much the same effect:

Go, stranger, track the deep
Free, free the white sail spread,
Wave may not foam nor wild wind sweep,
Where sleep not England's dead.

The measure is limited enough to contain so authentic an emotion; see how Kipling flings it forth on the surge of his cadences:

We have fed our sea for a thousand years, and she calls us still unfed,
Tho never a wave of all her waves but marks our English dead.
We have given our best to the sea's unrest, to the shark and the shearing gull;
If blood be the price of Admiralty
If blood be the price of Admiralty
Lord God, we ha' paid in full!

Not in a stray lyric alone can the fantastic yet persistent likeness be traced. Even in her rhythms Mrs. Hemans anticipated, tho in a tentative fashion, some of Kipling's resounding verses, as in her ringing Spanish songs, not so far removed in spirit and form from the lament of Diego Valdez. If that same whimsical critic should put aside the characteristic garlands and aerial draperies of the pre-Victorian era, he would find a singular revelation of an almost religious fervor of patriotism—quite the sentiment which is the special province (one had almost written patent) of the author of the 'Recessional'—and a surprising martial passion. It is difficult to conceive of Kipling softening his tremendous tones to the pitch of any of Mrs. Hemans's poems, tho there are individual cadences in which she 'strikes fire along the bannered line' which he might

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not altogether disdain. But it is not impossible to imagine that the singer of—

The lion-like awakening of the roused indignant land,

might in an unusually forceful mood have achieved the noble 'Hymn before Action,' the beat of which is identical with one of her war songs, and the close of which with its tenderly irrelevant invocation to Mary strikes, or would strike were the writer a woman, a curiously feminine note.

"The point is one that could be proved only by unlimited quotation, so it must be left to those few readers who have not dismissed Felicia Hemans to oblivion and who know that she sang of the waves and of the English flag—as he sings to-day whose note is reverberated from all his Seven Seas. Mrs. Hemans had her limitations, possibly her compensations; she could not have written Kipling's 'Flag of England' or 'Fore o' Kabul River'; she would have swooned at the suggestion of writing the 'Absent-Minded Beggar.' Nevertheless, in that graceful lady may be found an unrecognized literary ancestress of our imperialist prophet; and would ancestress or descendant be quicker to disclaim the kinship?"

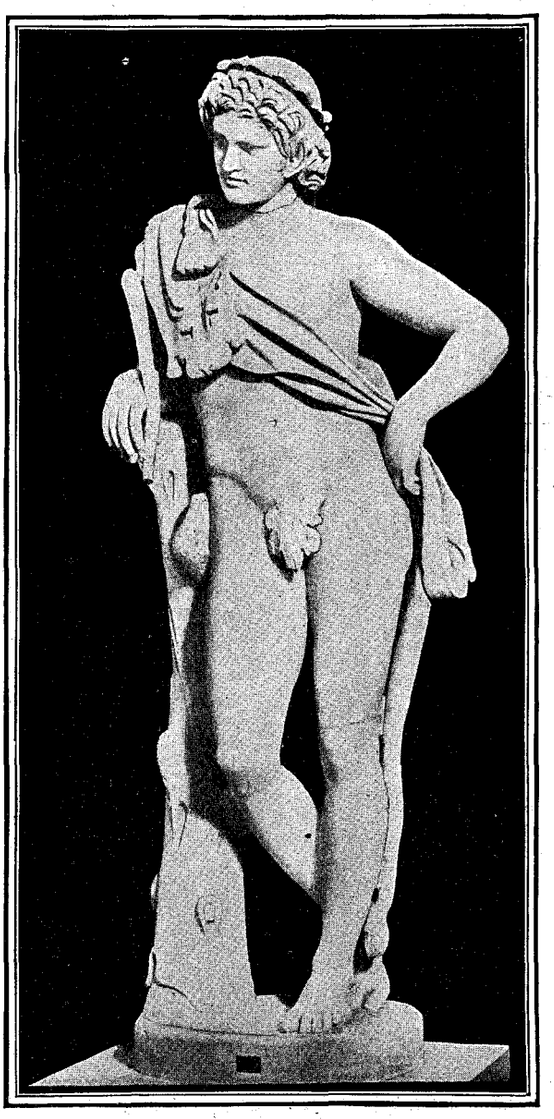
HAWTHORNE AS AN ART CRITIC.

IN a new book on "Hawthorne and His Circle," Mr. Julian Hawthorne gives an entertaining account of a visit that he made to Rome, as a twelve-year-old boy, in company with his father. It appears that in those days Nathaniel Hawthorne was quite a "Philistine" in matters of art criticism. According to the son, one of the "unregenerate opinions" held by the father was as follows: "It seems to me time to leave off sculpturing men and women naked; such statues mean nothing, and might as well bear one name as another; they belong to the same category as the ideal portraits in books of beauty or in the windows of print-shops. The art does not naturally belong to this age, and the exercise of it, I think, had better be confined to the manufacture of marble fire-places." This opinion was expressed before Hawthorne visited Italy, and the son apologetically comments that he modified this radical view before he ended his sojourn in that country.

When we come to the point where his first impressions of Rome are dealt with, we find Hawthorne, tho, it is true, somewhat depressed in spirits by illness and the cold weather, in a decidedly peevish and fault-finding mood. To quote:

"We stumbled upon the fountain of Trevi in one of our early rambles, not knowing what it was. 'One of these fountains,' writes my father, referring to it, 'occupies the whole side of a great edifice, and represents Neptune and his steeds, who seem to be sliding down with a cataract that tumbles over a ledge of rocks into a marble-bordered lake, the whole—except the fall of water itself—making up an exceedingly cumbrous and ridiculous affair.' He goes to St. Peter's, and 'it disappoints me terribly by its want of effect, and the little justice it does to its real magnitude externally; as to the interior I am not sure that it would not be even more grand and majestic if it were less magnificent, tho I should be sorry to see the experiment tried. I had expected something dim and vast like the great English cathedrals, only more vast and dim and gray; but there is as much difference as between noonday and twilight.' The pictures, too, were apt on those first days to go against the grain with him. Contemplating a fresco representing scenes in purgatory, he broke forth: 'I can not speak as to the truth of the representation, but at all events it was purgatory to look at this poor, faded rubbish. Thank heaven, there is such a thing as whitewash; and I shall always be glad to hear of its application to old frescoes even at the sacrifice of remnants of real excellence.' Such growlings torture the soul of the connoisseur; but the unregenerate man, hearing them, leaps up and shouts for joy. He found the old masters, in their sacred subjects, lacking in originality and initiative; and when they would represent mythology, they engendered the apotheosis of nakedness. His conclusion was that 'there is something forced, if not feigned, in our taste for pictures of the old Italian school.' Of the profane subjects he instances the Fornarina 'with a deep, bright glow on her face, naked below the waist, and well pleased to be so, for the sake of your admiration—ready for any extent of nudity, for love or money—the brazen trollop that she is! Raffaele must have been capable of great sensuality to have painted this picture of his own accord and lovingly.'"

The extent to which Hawthorne's opinions of art changed may be discerned in his preliminary notes to the romance ("The Marble Faun") which he built around the sculptor's art. We quote further:



THE MARBLE FAUN.

"The Faun of Praxiteles, as the world knows, attracted my father, tho he could not have visited it often; for both in his notes and in his romance he makes the same mistake as to the pose of the figure: 'He has a pipe,' he says in the former, 'or some such instrument of music in the hand which rests upon the tree, and the other, I think, hangs carelessly by his side.' Of course the left arm, the one referred to, is held akimbo on his left hip. That my father's eyes were, however, already awake to the literary and moral possibilities of the Faun is shown by his further observations, which are much the same as those which appear in the book. 'The whole person,' he says, 'conveys the idea of an amiable and sensual nature—easy, mirthful, apt for jollity, yet not incapable of being touched by pathos. The Faun has no principle, nor could comprehend it, yet is true and honest by virtue of his simplicity; very capable, too, of affection. He might be refined through his feelings, so that the coarser, animal part of his nature would be thrown into the background, tho liable to assert itself at any time. Praxiteles has only expressed the animal part of the nature by one (or rather two) definite signs—the two ears, which go up in a little peak, not likely to be discovered on slight inspection, and I suppose they are covered with downy fur. A tail is probably hidden under the garment. Only a sculptor of the finest imagination, most delicate taste, and sweetest feeling would have dreamed of representing a faun under this guise; and if you brood over it long enough, all the pleasantness of sylvan life, and

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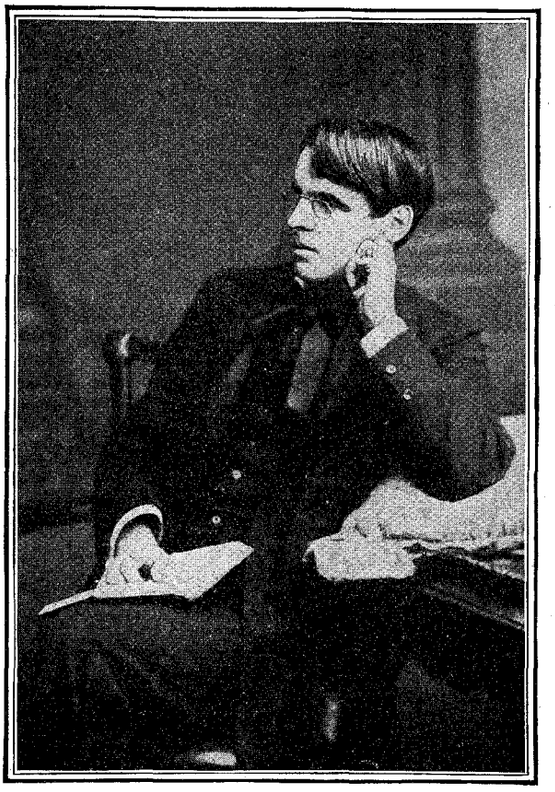
all the genial and happy characteristics of the brute creation, seem to be mixed in him with humanity—trees, grass, flowers, cattle, deer, and unsophisticated man.' This passage shows how much my father was wont to trust to first impressions, and even more on the moral than on the material side. He recognized a truth in the first touch—the first thought—which he was wary of meddling with afterward, contenting himself with slightly developing it now and then, and smoothing a little the form and manner of its presentation. The finest art is nearest to the most veritable nature—to such as have the eyes to see the latter aright."

THE "STANDARD-BEARER" OF THE CELTIC REVIVAL.

MR. WILLIAM BUTLER YEATS, the Irish poet who arrived in this country a few days ago, has been described as the "chief standard-bearer" of the intellectual awakening in Ireland. An interesting article on his life and work appears in the Boston *Transcript* (November 11), from the pen of Prof. Katherine Lee Bates, of Wellesley College. She writes:

"The eldest son of a well-known Irish artist, J. B. Yeats, R.H.A., he was born to the love of beauty. Tho educated in Dublin, he was often at the home of his grandparents in Sligo County, where he looked upon what he has termed a 'most wild and beautiful scenery, under a sky ever loaded and fantastic with flying clouds.' It was the right locality for the making of a poet. Those western counties of Ireland abound in ghost seers and 'fairy doctors.' A little to the north of the town of Sligo, high on the mountainside, is a small white square in the limestone, the door of fairyland, which swings open at dead of night for the riding forth of the vaporous host. Some few miles to the south is another of their enchanted portals, the Heart Lake. Many of the mortals who live near these fairy doors have been stolen away. Mr. Yeats, who must in boyhood have 'got the touch' himself, tells of an old woman dwelling beside the Heart Lake who in her youth was spirited through that mysterious 'gateway of Eternity.' After seven years she was restored, but with no toes on her feet, for in the incessant fairy revels she had danced them off.



WILLIAM BUTLER YEATS,

The Irish dramatist and poet who comes to this country to lecture under the auspices of the Irish Literary Society of New York.

"Below Sligo stretch away the Galway plains to the haunted hills that bulwark ancient Cruachan, home of the passionate Maeve,

> That great queen
> Who has been buried some two thousand years,

but this, to the poet's regret, was not told him in his childhood. In his preface to Lady Gregory's 'Cuchulain,' he says, with reference to the heroic figures of Irish mythology: 'To us Irish these personages should be more important than all others, for they lived in the places where we ride and go marketing, and sometimes they have met one another on the hills that cast their shadows upon our doors at evening. If we will but tell these stories to our children, the land will begin again to be a holy land, as it was before men gave their hearts to Greece and Rome and Judea. When I was a child, I had only to climb the hill behind the house to see long, blue, ragged hills flowing along the southern horizon. What beauty was lost to me, what depth of emotion is still, perhaps, lacking in me, because nobody told me, not even the merchant captains who knew everything, that Cruachan of the Enchantments lay behind those long, blue, ragged hills.'"

In Mr. Yeats's latest volume of essays, "Ideas of Good and Evil," we get a glimpse of his Dublin life and education. He belonged to a Young Ireland Society and discussed Irish history. He early fell under the influence of Spencer, Blake, Shelley, Keats, and Morris. His first poems were published in the Dublin *University Review* in 1885. How ascetic his devotion to his art was may be judged by his own report of the way in which he strove to rid his Irish verses of the Italian coloring derived from Shelley—"not as I should now by making my rhythms faint and nervous and filling my images with a certain coldness, a certain wintry wildness, but by eating little and sleeping upon a board." In 1889 appeared the first of the long list of books credited to his name. It was entitled "Fairy and Folk Tales of the Irish Peasantry." A second folk-volume, "The Celtic Twilight," followed four years later. "Dhoya," a prose romance of the mythical Fomorean age—a tale of "that wrath-maddened giant, who, having lost his fairy bride, leapt on a wild black horse and thundered over the mountains of Donegal on to a headlong plunge into the western sea"—appeared in 1891. Two poetic plays, "of a rare and wistful beauty," "The Countess Cathleen" (1891) and "The Land of Heart's Desire" (1394) are rooted in the simpler folk-lore, but in "The Shadowy Waters" (1900) and "On Baile's Strand" (1903) the dramatist draws again from the deep wells of Celtic mythology. We quote further from *The Transcript:*

"Is there verily a new whisper of the secret of life in these old Irish myths, a new inspiration for art, or has Mr. Yeats, like his own Forgael, , but 'thrown a druid dream upon the air'? He himself holds that 'a new fountain of legends, and, as I think, a more abundant fountain than any in Europe, is being opened, the great fountain of Gaelic legends. . . . "The Celtic movement," as I understand it, is principally the opening of this fountain, and no one can measure of how great importance it may be to coming times, for every new fountain of legends is a new intoxication for the imagination of the world. It comes at a time when the imagination of the world is as ready as it was at the coming of the tales of Arthur and of the Grail for a new intoxication.'

"Against that saying we should set this other: 'I believe that all men will more and more reject the opinion that poetry is "a criticism of life," and be more and more convinced that it is a revelation of a hidden life. . . . I believe, too, that the difference between good and bad poetry is not in its preference for legendary or for unlegendary subjects, or for a modern, or for an archaic treatment, but in the volume and intensity of its passion for beauty and in the perfection of its workmanship.' In the introduction to his interpretative edition of Blake (with E. J. Ellis, 1893), Mr. Yeats has two sentences of deep significance: 'Art and poetry, by constantly using symbolism, continually remind us that nature itself is a symbol. To remember this is to be redeemed from nature's death and destruction.'

"The poetry of Mr. Yeats has other aspects. That haunting volume of lyrics, 'The Wind Among the Reeds,' which was

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crowned by the London *Academy* in 1899, is full of the voices of the Shee, but its main burden is the varying passion of Hanrahan and Aedh and Michael Robartes, personifications of love and imagination and sacrifice.

> Had I the heavens' embroidered cloths,
> Enwrought with golden and silver light,
> The blue and the dim and the dark cloths
> Of night and light and the half light,
> I would spread the cloths under your feet:
> But I, being poor, have only my dreams;
> I have spread my dreams under your feet;
> Tread softly because you tread on my dreams.

"From the complexity of a symbolism which has felt the subtle influences of Blake and Maeterlinck and employs, moreover, a mythical nomenclature that most of us have yet to learn, Mr. Yeats can turn back to his Irish peasants and reflect their joys and sorrows in the most limpid ballads. The prose play in one act, 'Cathleen ni Hoolihan' (1901), while it is, indeed, a parable of the history of Ireland, reads as frankly as any cabin idyl."

The "school" to which Mr. Yeats belongs is indicated in the following passage:

"Mr. Yeats stands in a group of shining figures, a noble kinship of choice spirits who have grieved with the same grief and been quickened by the same rejoicing hope. Lady Gregory, of Galway, and Dr. Douglas Hyde are conspicuous in that company, Lionel Johnson, Edwin Martyn, Moira O'Neill, Nora Chesson, and, nearest to Yeats in pure poetic genius, George W. Russell, better known as 'A. E.' The Welsh wing of the Celtic movement is represented by Ernest Rhys, while from the mist of the Scotch Highlands thrills the exquisite voice of Fiona MacLeod. The movement, as a movement, may fail. It is still on trial. But each poet of this young Celtic school has nevertheless borne witness before a materialized and Philistine generation.

> There is a Land of Dream,
> I have trodden its golden ways,
> I have seen its amber light."

LITERARY MERIT IN THE MODERN DRAMA.

A DECIDEDLY optimistic view of the literary merit of our latter-day drama is taken by Prof. Brander Matthews, of Columbia University. There is a tendency on the part of critics, he remarks, to depreciate contemporary drama. We are also apt to think that a play which is broadly popular has no literary merit. But this method of reasoning, says Professor Matthews, is entirely misleading. He writes (in *Scribner's Magazine*, November):

"Shakespeare to-day is the prey of the commentators and of the criticasters, but in his own time Shakespeare was the most popular of the Elizabethan playwrights—so popular that his name was tagged to plays he had not written, in order that the public might be tempted to take them into favor; but it was years before the discovery was made that this popular playwright was also the greatest poet and the profoundest psychologist of all time. Cervantes lived long enough to be pleased by the widespread enjoyment of his careless masterpiece; but it was a century at least before the first suspicion arose that Don Quixote was more than a 'funny book.' Molière was very lucky in filling his theater when his own pieces were performed; but contemporary opinion held that his plays owed their attraction not so much to their literary merit as to the humorous force of his own acting. Molière was acknowledged to be the foremost of comic actors, but only Boileau was sure of his genius as a dramatist; and Boileau's colleagues in the French Academy never recognized Molière's superiority over all his immediate rivals."

The very fact that Shakespeare and Molière pleased the plain people and were able to attract the main body of the unlearned populace, continues the writer, seems to have prevented their contemporaries from perceiving the literary merit of their plays. To most critics of the drama "literary merit" is something external, "something added to the play, something adjusted to the structure." We quote further:

"It seems absurd that at this late day it should be needful to repeat once more that literature is not a matter of rhetoric; that it is not external and detachable, but internal and essential. It has to do with motive and character, with form and philosophy; it is a criticism of life itself, or else it is mere vanity and vexation. If literature is no more than a stringing of flowers of speech, then is 'Lucile' a greater book than 'Robinson Crusoe,' or then is the 'Forest Lovers' a finer book than 'Huckleberry Finn'; then is Pater a better writer than Benjamin Franklin or Abraham Lincoln. Books are not made by style alone. Even lyric poetry is estimated by its fervor and by its sincerity rather than by the dulcet phrases in which the lyrist has voiced his emotion of the moment. If verbal felicity alone is all that the poet needs, if he is to be judged only by the compelling melody of the words he has chosen to set in array, then is Poe the foremost of lyrists. Even the essay, the most narrowly literary of all prose-forms, is valued for its wisdom rather than for its phrasing. The essays of Stevenson, for example, will survive not because of their style alone, polished as that is and unexpectedly happy in their turns of phrase, but because the man who wrote them, artist as he was in words, had something to say—something which was his own, the result of his own observation of life from his own angle of vision. Style is the great antiseptic, no doubt; but style can not bestow life on the still-born."

The modern critic "is looking for a literary drama which shall be different in kind from the popular play; and as he fails to find this to-day—as he would have failed to find it in every period of the theater's most splendid achievement—he asserts that the literary drama is nowadays non-existent." Professor Matthews continues:

"He is quick to perceive the attempt to be literary in the plays of Mr. Stephen Phillips, because this promising dramatic poet has so far tended rather to construct his decoration than to decorate his construction; and, therefore, the literary merit in Mr. Phillips's acted pieces seems sometimes to be somewhat external, so to speak, or at least more ostentatiously paraded. He is forced to credit 'Quality Street' with a certain literary merit, because Mr. Barrie has published novels which have an undeniable literary flavor.

"Considering literary merit as something applied on the outside, too obvious to be mistaken, the critic of this type disdains to give to certain of the plays of Mr. Pinero the discussion they deserve. In the 'Benefit of the Doubt,' in the 'Second Mrs. Tanqueray,' in 'Iris,' Mr. Pinero has used all his mastery of stage-craft, not for its own sake, but as the instrument of his searching analysis of life as he sees it. All three plays bring out the eternal truth of George Eliot's saying that 'Consequences are unpitying.' In all three plays the inevitable and inexorable catastrophe is brought about, not by 'the long arm of coincidence,' but rather by the finger of fate itself. In 'Iris' more particularly we have put before us the figure of a gentle and kindly creature of compelling personal charm, but weak of will and moving through life along the line of least resistance—a feminine counter of the Tito Melema etched with such appalling veracity in 'Romola.' And Mr. Pinero has the same sincerity in his portrayal of the gradual disintegration of character under the stress of recurring temptation, until the woman is driven forth at last stripped of all things that she held desirable and bare of the last shred of self-respect. The play may be unpleasant, but it is profoundly moral. It is not spoon-meat for babes, but it is poignant and vital. The picture of human character betrayed by its own weakness is so true, so transparently sincere, that the spectator, however quick he may be to discuss the theme, remains unconscious of the art by which the wonder has been wrought; he gives scarcely a thought to the logic of the construction, and of the honesty with which character is presented—literary merits both of them, if literature is in fact a criticism of life."

It can not be repeated too often, says Professor Matthews, in conclusion, that in the drama "literary merit" is a by-product, as it is in oratory also. "The drama is not intended primarily to be read in the study. It is devised to be performed on the stage by actors before spectators. It has a right, therefore, to avail itself of the aid of all other arts and of enlisting them in its service. This is one of the reasons why those who have studied the secrets of this art are inclined to esteem it as the noblest and most powerful of them all."

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SCIENCE AND INVENTION.

HOW TO CHEW ONE'S FOOD.

THAT it is important to chew one's food thoroughly is no new idea. It is embalmed in nursery adage and parental injunction, yet thorough mastication is certainly the exception rather than the rule. Owing to a recent crusade in its favor by Horace Fletcher, an English merchant resident in Italy, it is now proposed to speak of the "Fletcherizing" of food that is thoroughly chewed. By a thorough mastication of the food Mr. Fletcher means the prolongation of the process far beyond the usual degree, so that the food is reduced to a smooth paste and is swallowed without the least effort. It is certainly due to Mr. Fletcher's efforts that attention has been directed to the subject of late. Says Dr. J. H. Kellogg in an article on the subject in *Good Health* (November):

"Mr. Fletcher made the interesting discovery that everybody eats too much—at least everybody who can get a chance, or whose stomach is still tolerant. According to the results of experiments which Mr. Fletcher has made upon himself and others, the so-called daily ration which has been established by scientific authorities is at least fifty per cent. larger than it ought to be, and even this is exceeded by multitudes of hearty eaters. According to Mr. Fletcher's observations, a pound of water-free food is ample for anybody, and if care is taken to masticate the food thoroughly, the amount actually required is considerably less.

"Mr. Fletcher's experiments, made under the most careful scientific supervision, have shown that if care is taken to chew the food four or five times as long as usual, the food is utilized to so much better advantage that its sustaining power is wonderfully increased, and hence the amount required is considerably diminished. . . . This is a most important consideration, not only as regards economy in food, but as regards the greater economy in vital energy. The energy consumed in the digestion of food can not be utilized in any other way, hence the large waste of energy which occurs through the neglect to masticate the food properly must detract to a very considerable degree from the vital energy available for useful purposes. Mr. Fletcher has proved this to the satisfaction of the most eminent scientific critics, both in England and in this country. . . . The military department of the United States Government, recognizing the importance of this question in relation to army regimen, has detailed twenty men to give their entire time for several months to an exhaustive series of researches, the aim of which will be to subject Mr. Fletcher's claims to the crucial test of exhaustive experimentation. . . . . .

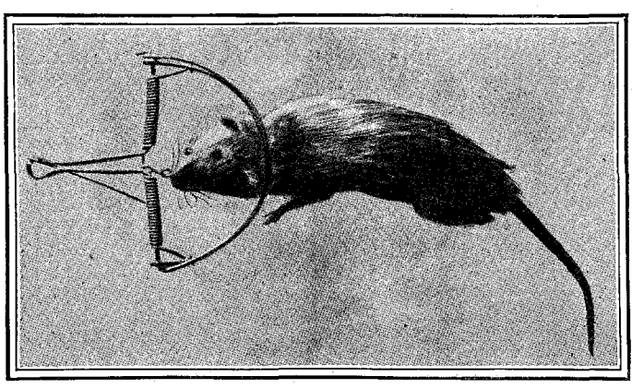
"If Mr. Fletcher's theories are confirmed, and if the public can be educated to their adoption, the result will be an enormous saving. The amount of food material may be reduced at least one-third, and the cost may be, to say the least, enormously reduced. Suppose, for example, the actual saving in quantity may be estimated at not less than one-half pound per day for each individual, which will amount to a saving for the seventy million people in the United States of more than seventeen thousand tons daily. A ton of flour, one of the cheapest of foods, is worth at the present time about sixty dollars. Seventeen thousand tons of flour would have a value of about $1,020,000. The saving of this enormous sum daily would in a few years pay off the national debt and be sufficient to provide the comforts of life for every needy person in the country. This is proof that the dietetic reform may be made the foundation for a great and thoroughgoing social reform; may be made to solve economic questions of the most tremendous importance. Mr. Fletcher argues that in this question of the proper mastication of food is to be found a key to the most serious problems relating to human welfare."

Another interesting observation of Mr. Fletcher's is that in properly chewed food there is marked absence of those fermentations and putrefactions which are so often present in the stomach and small intestine, forming poisonous substances which permeate the tissues, interfering with the vital functions and causing a variety of diseases. The writer goes on to say:

"The small residue which results when the food is thoroughly masticated is remarkably aseptic. Putrescent processes are almost altogether absent. Fecal matters are comparatively inoffensive, and greatly diminished in amount, and one of the greatest burdens under which the body struggles, through the necessity for eliminating from the skin, the lungs, and other excretory organs the enormous quantities of poisons produced by the decomposition of foodstuffs in the alimentary canal, is lifted, and, as the result, the individual experiences a lightness and clearness of intellect, increased vigor, endurance, and resistance of disease which is almost past belief until one has actually experienced this delightful transformation. . . . Any one can easily demonstrate the truth of Mr. Fletcher's contention by experiments upon himself. The habit of chewing thoroughly is very easily and quickly acquired, and when once the habit is formed, the increased satisfaction experienced in eating, the marked increase of energy, and the sense of well being which results from this manner of eating, become sufficient incentives to lead to the continuance of the practise."

THE METHODICAL DESTRUCTION OF RATS.

THAT rats play an important part in the propagation of disease is now recognized, but the task of exterminating them is so huge that it has never been seriously undertaken until recently. Now, however, an international society for the purpose has been formed, and the results of a recent campaign in Denmark are quite encouraging. The matter is treated at some length by M. Léon Lefêvre in *La Science Illustrée* (Paris, November 7), in an article from which we translate the following:



WIRE RAT-TRAP; ONE OF THE BEST KNOWN.

"Civilization brings with it, and even gives rise to, scourges that it is accordingly obliged to fight to the bitter end. We may say that the increase of rats is a result of the progress of humanity. Two centuries or so ago, in Europe, the domestic or black rat was the only one known. Then another rodent made its appearance from Asia—larger, stronger, hungrier—the migratory or brown rat. By virtue of the survival of the strongest, the newcomer attacked, conquered, and exterminated its rival and took possession of all regions of value, for the migratory rat does not care for wildernesses, either of sand or of ice. Naturally the migratory rat is more astute than the black rat; the prospect of famine or sickness terrifies him, and he goes off to seek a more favorable region. Hence the invasion of Europe by the brown rat about 1717, when there was a terrible famine in the Indies and divers calamities in the neighboring countries. Water is no obstacle to the march of the rat hordes; the migratory rat is an excellent swimmer and easily crosses rivers or even arms of the sea.

"This being so, we can see how easily the rat has found it possible to increase in numbers with the advance of civilization. Cultivated ground, where he finds grain and roots in abundance; habitations and farms with their dependencies; stables, barns, etc., and their animals; cities with their shop-warehouses, markets, slaughter-houses—all offer to the rat sure shelter and food much superior to those furnished by nature. Again, the enemies of the rats—birds of prey, beasts, reptiles—are also the enemies of man, or at least of the animals friendly to man; so wherever he is dominant he exterminates them. Who profits by this to his own welfare but to our discomfiture? The rat.

"If the new rat had preserved the sedentary habits of his predecessor, perhaps we could have stood his depredations, as we do so many ills inherent in life, and, while cursing the rodent, we would

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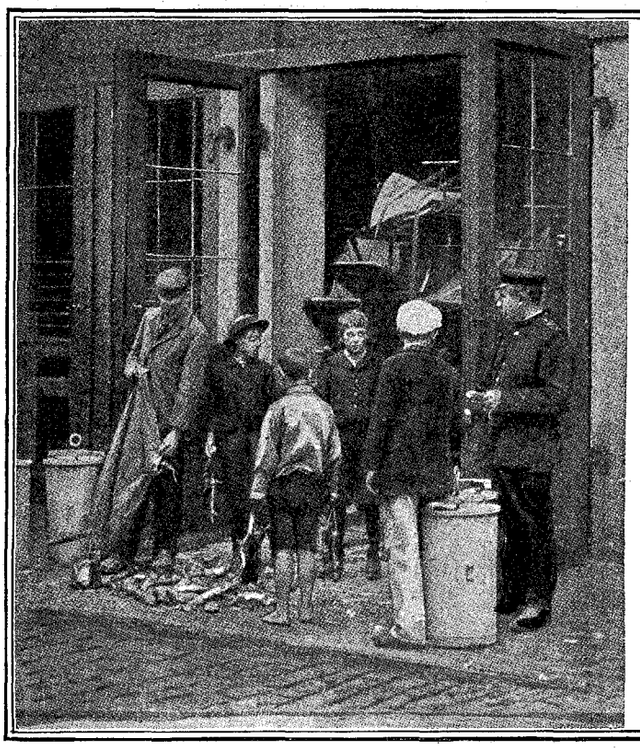
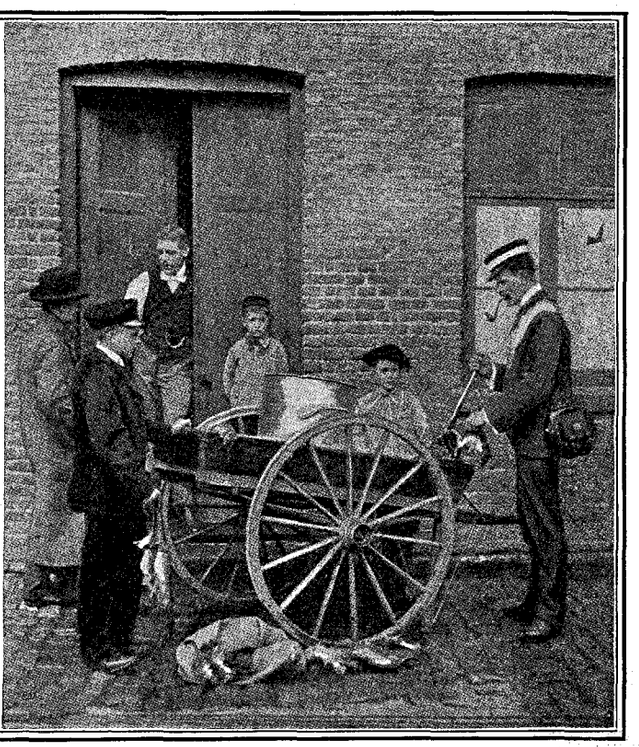


DELIVERY OF DEAD RATS AT A FIRE STATION IN COPENHAGEN.



COLLECTION OF DEAD RATS AT FREDERIKSBERG, DENMARK.

have left him in relative peace, as we do other noxious animals. But his vagabond humor, his love for travel, is the cause of his undoing; for in recent years it has been shown that this rodent is a dangerous agent in the transmission of contagious disease. In the first place, the bubonic plague which exists in the endemic state in the Indies, China, and Persia, has been carried to various parts of the world by rats in ships. Example and experiment leave no doubt on this subject."

Other maladies of domestic animals, as well as of man, among them influenza and thrush, have been carried by rats. The case against the migratory rat having been thus made out, there is only one thing to do—destroy him; but how? The fecundity of the rat is extraordinary, and has nullified almost every attempt to exterminate him, his destruction at one point being counterbalanced by immigration from the surrounding regions. On this point M. Lefèvre says:

"Attention to this difficult problem of the methodical destruction of rats has been given particularly in Denmark. Thanks to the zeal, perseverance, and devotion of a citizen of Copenhagen, M. Émile Zuschlag, an engineer, experiments have been made for several years to find the best means of destroying the creatures.

"On the advice of M. Zuschlag, a committee for the rational destruction of rats was formed, and by subscription about 14,000 francs [$2,800] was raised, the city of Copenhagen giving in addition 2,800 francs [$540], and Frederiksberg 1,400 [$280]. It was decided to offer a reward of 14 centimes [about three cents] for every rat killed in these two cities, the dead bodies to be delivered at the fire-engine stations. These were to be inspected and paid for daily by an officer, after which the dead rats were to be disinfected and buried. The campaign lasted from August 3 to December 9. It cost about 18,500, francs and brought about the destruction of 103,786 rats. . . . . .

"Attempts at destruction have also been organized in other parts of Denmark, and it has been found everywhere that the bounty-system is the best. It is useless to indicate any particular means of destruction, for the desire for gain is sufficient to develop the ingenuity of those interested."

The failure of an act making the destruction of rats a charge on the national treasury has caused M. Zuschlag to turn his committee into an "International Association for Disseminating Information about Injuries Caused by Rats," which is to encourage systematic efforts to destroy the noxious rodents everywhere. The success of such efforts will doubtless do much to decrease the propagation of contagious diseases.—*Translation made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

FACTS FOR THOSE WHO WOULD FLY.

SOME facts regarding aerial navigation that the writer believes are not generally appreciated are stated by a contributor to *The Scientific American* (October 31). He thinks, in the first place, that the power necessary to raise and propel a flying-machine is usually greatly over-estimated. He says:

"Flying, from the figures available, may be considered the easiest of all methods of progression, calling for less horse-power than any other. . . . The figures commonly accepted for the horse-power needed for mechanical flight, per pound of weight supported, are absurd when applied to birds. Taking the most liberal of them, we find that a 13-pound goose must exert a small fraction over one horse-power when on the wing. . . . The facts show pretty conclusively that the power necessary for animal flight is extremely small rather than very great. It also seems to be proved that to fly successfully the speed must be high.

"In looking over the history of the art of flying one is struck at once by the great number of persons who have accomplished flights of anywhere from one-quarter of a mile to a mile by means of apparatus not connected with a balloon. In a word, if we take the history as we find it, we learn of a great number of methods by which flight can be accomplished. What we need to know in this art is not so much how to fly as how to alight with ease and safety. Experimenter after experimenter has found that after he had succeeded in flying the cost of the repairs due to the accidents of alighting have put an end to his experiments. In other words, what we want to know is not so much how to go up as how to steer and how to come down safely.

"Inventors are troubling themselves greatly in regard to balance and power. Lilienthal came to his death because he placed the weight too near the wing surface. Had his machines been arranged so as to bring his body six or eight feet lower, his wings would never have been upset in the air. The bird finds it easy to balance itself with its body, which is but a few inches below the line of the wing, but in the most complex air-currents it is often in a condition which would wreck any structure not animate in every part.

"It is strange how mistaken ideas of strength relative to weight, among engineers as well as laymen, prevatl. Pine is stronger than

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steel, weight for weight, both in tensile and transverse strength. The bamboo probably exceeds in stiffness anything of the same weight that could be made in metal. . . . The weak points of wood structures are in the joints. With proper attention paid to this feature, the structure of wood and wire becomes lighter per foot of surface than can be produced with metal."

AN ARGUMENT FOR EARLY MARRIAGES.

THAT the children of youthful parents are stronger and of better health than those of persons who marry late in life is asserted by a leading editorial writer in the London *Polyclinic*, of which Jonathan Hutchinson, the eminent English surgeon, is editor; and the writer particularly brings forward the hypothesis that late marriages may have an important influence upon the causation of cancer. Says a reviewer in *The Medical Record* (New York, November 7):

"The article commences with the perfectly fair assumption that the offspring of middle-aged or elderly parents are not born with precisely the same proclivities and endowments as those of the young. After discussing the question of the transmission of physical and mental traits from parents to children, and through several generations, the writer proceeds to consider the subject in debate. He asks, if the later-born children of a gouty parent inherit any greater liability to gout than the first-born? And answers thus: 'It is scarcely likely that a child born after his father has lived fifty or sixty years and passed through many attacks of gout will be in precisely the same condition as one born in his parent's youth. It is surely reasonable to believe—*pace* Weismann—that he will in some way inherit the tissue proclivities which his parents had acquired.' Taking it as more or less proved that the child of an elderly, gouty man will inherit a predisposition to the same disease, the theme is continued as follows: 'If we now pass from gout to cancer, it may be suggested as a primary proposition that the nearer to the cancer-period in the parent the child is begot, the greater is the risk that he may inherit a tissue proclivity to the cancerous process. Now the cancer-period is that of middle-age and commencing senility, emphatically it is not that of youth. The children born to young parents are begotten with very rare exceptions at periods long prior to the development of cancer, or of any special tendency to it." The assertion is made that the hypothesis is in accordance with facts. It is pointed out that cancer is far less common in the lower animals than in man, and they as a rule wed early, while in man the disease is far less frequent in lowly civilized communities than it is amongst the superior nations of the world. The increase, in fact, has occurred almost solely among the people of the highest civilization, and with whom the marriage age has been steadily increasing for centuries. Of course many seemingly destructive arguments can be brought against the supposition as to the cause of cancer advanced in *The Polyclinic*, but, on the other hand, it has several points in its favor, and it is at least as plausible as several of the theories which have been thrust in our faces during the last two or three years."

Photography and Thumb-Prints.—The use of finger prints as a means of identification is now well known, and it would appear that even where the print is too dim to be studied with the eye, a photograph may bring out its characteristics and enable them to be utilized in detective work. In *La Photographie Française* for March last is an account of a murder committed for purpose of robbery, the story of which was unraveled by the police from a single clue—the imprint of a thumb found on the rail of a broken sash in the room where the deed was committed. Says *The National Druggist*, summarizing this story:

"The imprint was slight, so slight as to be scarcely visible, but Bertillon succeeded in making a photograph of it. This was enlarged by the usual method, and the enlarged print was carefully studied. It was compared side by side with over a million similar prints in the cabinet of the chief of police. The tedious labor was rewarded by finding at last the duplicate of the print; the culprit was arrested, and the rest was easy. The crime was fixed on the man, and he confessed the deed. The report of this case and some others caused the chief of police of Berlin to send one of his most trusted subordinates to Paris to study the French system."

Speaking of this same subject, *Pharmaceutische Centralblatt* says:

"It may not generally be known, but the Chinese have made use for a great length of time of impressions in wax of the thumb or finger tips for the identification of criminals. Dresden, it appears, has gone ahead of Berlin in this direction, and has for some time made use of the art, which is now called 'dactyloscopy.' It rests upon the assertion (or fact) that on the palmar side of the finger-tips (including that of the thumb) are systems of curved lines that remain unchanged through life, and which are different in every individual. It is claimed, moreover, that in cases where these lines have been destroyed by cutting off the skin or otherwise, these systems reproduce themselves, with unvarying accuracy. Whether the statement that no two individuals have the same systems of lines on the finger-tips be absolutely true or not, it seems to be certain that no duplicates have as yet been found, altho, as we have seen, Paris alone has over a million imprints."

THE FUNCTION OF "BITTERS."

WHAT is the logic of the bitter appetizers that are commonly taken just before the heavy meals of the day both in this country and abroad? The object is apparently to stimulate the secretion of gastric juice, but it has been suggested, we are told by a writer in *The Lancet*, that it would be more physiological to make use of a small quantity of alkali instead, as that is known to exercise a favorable influence upon peptic secretion. He goes on to say:

"The chief objections to the use of bitters have been based on researches by Tchelzov, who found that the administration of large doses of quassia hindered rather than helped the digestive process. Reichmann, moreover, showed that in the fasting stomach, the secretory activity of which is normal or diminished, a bitter drink produced less secretion of gastric juice than a draft of distilled water. 'These experiments take account solely of the specific action of the bitters and do not regard their reflex effects. These have been particularly studied by Borissov, whose results are analyzed in a recent number of *La Semaine Médicale*. . . . Borissov found that if a little wad of wool soaked in tincture of gentian was put into the mouth [of a dog] immediately before food was administered a marked stimulant effect upon gastric secretion resulted; but if the bitter was used fifteen to thirty minutes before the meal it was quite inefficacious. It is concluded, therefore, that these substances have the power of rendering gustatory sensations more acute and of exercising a temporarily stimulant effect upon gastric secretion; for this purpose they should be given immediately before the meal in small doses and in the form of tincture (10 to 20 drops) rather than cachets or pills. We may remark upon this that the habit is obviously susceptible of abuse, particularly when, as is usually the case, some strong alcoholic liquor is used as the vehicle of the bitter. As a matter of fact, such a stimulant action is the real function which is intended to be subserved by the soup which is taken at the beginning of a meal. There is a tendency . . . to consume this in somewhat large quantity; in such cases it tends to be harmful rather than conducive to digestion; but there can be no doubt, on the other hand, that the use of a tablespoonful or two of a hot and sapid fluid at the beginning of a meal is an excellent means of giving the stomach a fair start in the performance of its functions."

Magnetic Water.—The following account of springs in Indiana, said to possess magnetic properties, comes from this country by the way of France, where *Cosmos* (October 24) has this to say about them:

"Chemists are almost always skeptical when they are told of water that magnetizes steel objects dipped in it, and many reject these tales altogether. *Le Génie Civil*, which makes this remark, cites an article from *Engineering News* apropos of 'magnetic water,' which tends to prove that this skepticism of the chemists is scarcely justified. At present, according to Mr. Leighton, a Chicago hydrographer, there are in the State of Indiana three springs that magnetize needles, knife-blades, etc. The first is at Carters-

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burg Springs, the second is a driven-well at Lebanon, the third a driven-well at Fort Wayne.

"These waters contain a large proportion of carbonic acid, which is disengaged on exposure to the open air. As this gas escapes, a heavy precipitate of magnetic oxid of iron forms, and when all the gas has disappeared, no more magnetism manifests itself. It is probable that the iron in solution is in the form of carbonate.

"Experiments have been made at Cartersburg Springs. Knives and needles tested before their journey and on their arrival near the spring showed no trace of magnetization. After an immersion of five minutes a knife blade held up needles by the end. Two needles dipped into the water for two minutes remained attached to each other, end to end, in a considerable wind. The knife-blade preserved its magnetic properties for about thirty hours.

"It would appear beyond question that these waters magnetize steel and deviate the compass-needle clearly. The water at Lebanon comes from a well belonging to the Big Four Railroad. Its water is corrosive, and ruins boilers very quickly. An examination of it by Mr. Hurty, the company's chemist, did not show the presence of any substance capable of producing this corrosion and established the magnetic properties of the water. It was then allowed to remain in a reservoir for some time before using, and since then there has been no trouble with corrosion. At present the precipitation of the oxid is brought about by the injection of a jet of steam. It would appear that the Fort Wayne water has magnetic properties still more decided than those of the springs mentioned above."—*Translation made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

How Carbon Evaporates.—It is well known that the carbon film of an incandescent electric lamp gives off its substance slowly and deposits it on the interior of the bulb, so that before the "life" of the lamp is over, during its six hundred to eight hundred hours of burning, the light is often dimmed by this brown smoky deposit. M. Berthelot, the French chemist, who has been studying this phenomenon, says that it is a real vaporization of the carbon with a recondensation of the vapor on the glass bulb. The deposit is amorphous, like lampblack, and has no trace of graphite or diamond. This is owing to the comparatively low temperature of the film. In an arc light the higher heat changes the carbon to the graphitic form. Says M. Berthelot, as reported in substance in *Cosmos* (October 31):

"Carbon has an appreciable vapor tension at a temperature not above reddish-white, which may be estimated at 1,200° C. to 1,500 C. This tension is so feeble that several hundred hours are necessary to produce a few milligrams of condensed carbon, even in the almost absolute vacuum of an electric bulb."—*Translation made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

SCIENCE BREVITIES.

"IT is reported in the German press," says Richard Guenther, United States consul-general at Frankfort, in *Consular Reports*, September 10, "that successful experiments have been made in various forests of France in cutting trees by means of electricity. A platinum wire is heated to a white heat by an electric current and used like a saw. In this manner the tree is felled much more easily and quickly than in the old way; no sawdust is produced, and the slight carbonization caused by the hot wire acts as a preservative of the wood. The new method is said to require only one-eighth of the time consumed by the old sawing process."

"IN the city of New York alone there are 150,000 people living to-day who would be dead if the mortality of fifty years ago still prevailed," says a writer in *The Booklover's Magazine*. "Popular opinion has scarcely yet come to realize what medical science has been doing in late years. People sicken and die, think the laity, and the efforts of the physician are just as futile as before the recent discoveries about which so much is said. This idea is, however, erroneous. I will venture to say there is scarcely an adult living to-day who has not experienced or will not experience an actual prolongation of life due to discoveries of the last fifty years."

THAT the sense of smell is greatly impaired in old age appears from observations by a French physiologist, M. Vaschide, who communicates his results to the Academy of Science, Paris. To quote a report in *Cosmos* (October 31): "Old people seem to have an atrophied sense of smell, and it is a remarkable fact that they do not seem to be conscious of this infirmity. Even when they can scarcely distinguish one familiar odor in ten, and when they take strong-smelling liquids for pure water, they assert that they enjoy the perfume of flowers. Their visual images make up for the absence of olfactive images, for they recognize the perfumes of the flowers when they are able to see them. The olfactive image thus has an independent intellectual existence, since it is capable of functional revival."—*Translation made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

THE RELIGIOUS WORLD.

"PARSIFAL" AND THE CHURCHES.

WAGNER'S famous opera, "Parsifal," which has been for several months the center of an animated legal controversy (see THE LITERARY DIGEST, September 19), is now being attacked by clergymen who claim that its production in New York would be blasphemous and sacrilegious. The Rev. George L. Shearer, secretary of the American Tract Society, is leading the opposition movement, and explains the grounds of his objection in a public statement which runs in part asfollows:

"The play in its three acts centers mainly about the Holy Communion of our Lord Jesus Christ, which is particularly represented in the first and third acts, the temptation of Parsifal being portrayed in the second. Parsifal, a lad of unknown origin, mysteriously appears at the opening, and is the leading figure to the close. The 'guileless one' at the beginning, he is at length baptized, and then anointed as the God-elected King. Over his head a dove is made to descend and to hover lovingly.

"Kundry, a Mary Magdalene, often appearing in the acts, anoints his feet with perfumed oil, and dries them with her flowing, unbound hair. He performs a miracle of healing by touching the suffering King Amfortas with the sacred spear, and to him says: 'Thou art forgiven. Body and soul are cleansed by God's free grace.' And then this spear-point seemed to glow with holy fire, and sparkled, turning red, like flowing blood.

"In this closing scene it seems that we are promised, in this hall, flooded with wondrous glory, the glory of the presence of the Infinite God—a view of Deity created by artificial light by the manager of the play.

"Between the two acts, in each of which the Lord's Supper is represented, 'The Temptation of Parsifal' is portrayed. Here in a garden fair maidens 'in airy garments' assiduously ply their seductive arts; and they failing, Kundry, a more advanced member of the 'red-light' legion, is introduced.

"The music in which this text is clothed is doubtless surpassingly excellent, and the material scenic arrangements and skill of the performers may be of the highest artistic standard attainable, but no external dress or mimicry can conceal the hideous underlying forms, and no modulation of voice or gesture can erase the acknowledged fact that this is a play given in a playhouse, and is not sincere worship of the one living and true God.

"The Lord's Supper can not be rightly prostituted to such ends. If Christianity is the law of the land and is protected by that law, because its morality is the foundation of the Government, would not this proposed travesty of the most sacred things of our worship be indictable under the statute which authorizes the suppression of whatever is an offense to public decency?"

The Rev. Dr. David J. Burrell, pastor of the Marble Collegiate Church, New York, takes a similar position. "There is a general repugnance among Christians," he says, "to the personal representation of Jesus on the stage or anywhere else, and specially is there a repugnance to the spectacular representation of the very blood of Christ." Dr. Thomas A. Conant, editor of the New York *Examiner* (Baptist), takes sides with Dr. Shearer; and the Rev. Robert S. MacArthur, pastor of the Calvary Baptist Church, New York, while admitting that there is much to admire in "Parsifal," thinks that "it is nevertheless in some respects virtually a travesty of things held to be especially sacred by all Christian people."

The musical critics scoff at clerical objections, and intimate that the attacks are based upon an entire misapprehension of the real facts in the case. "What the reverend clergymen have thus far said," remarks Mr. W. J. Henderson in the New York *Sun*, "disclosed an ignorance of Wagner's work, its scope, its content and its purpose much wider than any church door and deeper than a well." Heinrich Conried, the manager of the Metropolitan Opera House, has made the following statement (as reported by the New York *Times*):

"I am of the firm conviction that there is nothing religious, far less sacrilegious, in the music drama of 'Parsifal.' Wagner expressly avoided calling it a religious drama, and Wagner surely

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ought to know what his own intention was. 'Parsifal' deals with episodes which possibly are solemn, but certainly not religious.

"It must be remembered that in this play he is not dealing with people who really lived; all are fictitious characters, and had no existence off the stage, except in ancient myths. The characters in this myth were knights who guarded a mysterious cup known as the Holy Grail. The dove and spear introduced in 'Parsifal' are, of course, also merely part and parcel of the old myth. I fail to see how any reasonable and candid mind can take exception to so dignified and beautiful a work.

"The reverend gentleman who has issued this statement seems greatly exercised because Parsifal is anointed as the God-elected King. If he had read Wagner's book, he would have known that, tho he is anointed in the third act, it is not as a God-elected King, but as a messenger who comes with help and healing to the King Amfortas. It might surprise this reverend gentleman to be informed that kings in general have for many ages been anointed as God-elected; hence the expression have by divine right been crowned.'

"I do not even admit that the spirit of Parsifal is exclusively Christian. Buddhism was largely in the mind of Wagner when he wrote this masterpiece. This is proved by the fact that he makes of his character Kundry a reincarnation of Herodias.

"As to the temptation of Parsifal, since there has been a drama in the world, temptation has been a favorite and even necessary theme of dramatists. It should be borne in mind, too, that Parsifal triumphs over his temptation and converts the temptress.

"I may say that in Europe the arguments contained in this statement have been advanced repeatedly, and as repeatedly laughed out of court. From all the leading universities, including Columbia and Harvard, I have received messages of encouragement and congratulation on my determination to present 'Parsifal.'"

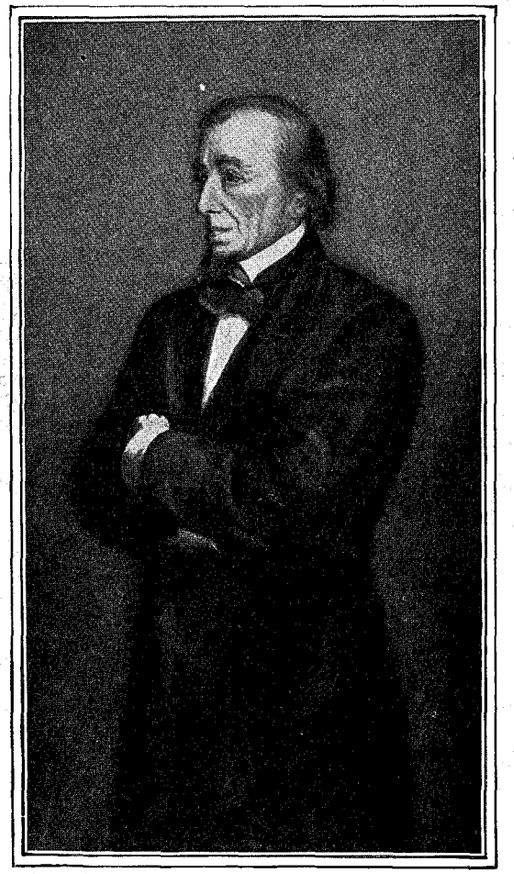
The Brooklyn *Eagle* characterizes the attack upon "Parsifal" as a futile sputter of protest, and adds:

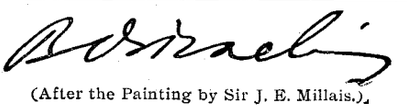
"Nothing in the ceremonials of 'Parsifal' is more likely to offend the chaste soul of an alderman than the imitations of religious service that have been given in dozens of other plays."

The New York *Commercial Advertiser* comments as follows:

"How absurd it all is! 'Parsifal' sacred! A mixture of vegetarianism, mysticism, and Schopenhauerism. A skilful setting of the most popular of medieval legends. A work which gains its greatest effects from its pure theatricism. If a performance of 'Parsifal' is sacrilegious, so is a performance, for example, of 'Ben-Hur' and 'Mary of Magdala,' and the dozen or more plays which have dealt indirectly with the life of Christ. This inconsistency is amusingly exhibited by one clergyman, who objects to the ray of light which rests upon the Grail as King Amfortas raises it. The clergyman says that this ray of light, which is supposed to come from heaven, is nothing but electricity, and this, he thinks, is impious—an artificial miracle. Now, in 'Ben-Hur' there is a representation of the Star of Bethlehem, while in the last act the stage is flooded by light which is supposed to emanate from the presence of the approaching Christ. Yet clergymen commend 'Ben-Hur,' and it is supposed to be an edifying entertainment for children. . . . . .

"However, these good people who are making such a noise about the work and its performance are enjoying themselves while doing it and are adding to the box-office receipts. So everybody ought to be happy."





(After the Painting by Sir J. E. Millais.)

DISRAELI'S ATTITUDE TOWARD THE CHURCH.

THE "unconventional" biography of Benjamin Disraeli, written by Wilfrid Meynell, enables one to gain, by inferences from several anecdotal passages, some notion of that English statesman's attitude toward the church. Born a Jew and full of racial traits and venerations, he was unorthodox in the Jewish sense, but no direct statement concerning his religious views is given. The nearest approach to the subject is an account of a conversation with Cardinal Manning. The Cardinal once said to him: "You have always venerated the creeds, yet you are now praised in all the reviews of 'Lothair' for that formula-annulling levity: 'All sensible men are of one religion.' 'What is that?' 'Sensible men never tell.'" Disraeli replied, "Oh, but that was surely the saying of a distinguished bishop of your church—Talleyrand?"

That Disraeli was not lacking in conformity is evidenced by the following words spoken by the vicar of Hughenden, the Rev. H. Blagden, who after Disraeli's death paid him public tribute for his private pieties:

"Have we not here watched him, even when at the height of his prosperity and power, coming down simply and humbly Sunday after Sunday to take his place among us and worship God? Do we not remember how we knelt side by side with him only on Christmas day last at your altar, where he received from my hands the blessed body and blood of Christ?"

To Cardinal Manning, who seems to have been the most successful in gaining from him explicit statement, he said:

"Yes, I believe in grace as I believe in fortune; and that we get just as much as we have earned for ourselves in past existences, or as others have earned for us in past eras. Is not our theory of an hereditary monarchy and upper house of Parliament in some blind popular way a witness to this belief? The church has her apostolic procession; the world its hereditary honors; each conferred out of the storehouse of the past. And I always have that idea at the back of my mind when I say 'Your Grace' to a duke."

Disraeli's keen intuition in matters religious is indicated by a question put to a young Oxonian during the heated years of the Oxford movement, "Do you think Dr. Newman will be able to hold his ground at Oxford?" It was only two years later that Dr. Newman relinquished his ground, and, says Mr. Meynell:

"Disraeli's regret at his going to Rome was expressed a generation later when he spoke of it, in the general preface to his novels, as dealing the Anglican Church a blow under which she still reeled. He pronounced it to be 'a blunder.' The phrase in Newman's ears must have smacked of Downing Street complacency; for he hit out at Disraeli with the opinion that the politician could be expected to view things other than merely politically as little as a chimpanzee could be expected to give birth to a human baby: a division, by inference, between politics and religion which at least two modern pontiffs (and Disraeli with them) repudiate and condemn."

It is not surprising then that the liberal movements in theology or in church polity derived little sympathy from him:

"'Remember, Mr. Dean, no dogmas, no deans,'—a reminder ad-

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dressed to Dean Stanley, who made the most of 'breadth' to Disraeli, thinking, but quite mistakenly, that this would please him. Disraeli's own feelings about ceremonies and dogmatic teachings were again and again expressed. 'What you call forms and ceremonies,' said Mr. Lys, the clergyman in 'Sybil,' who has all the sympathy of his creator, 'represent the devotional instincts of our nature,' and, speaking boldly for himself at Manchester in 1872, he said:

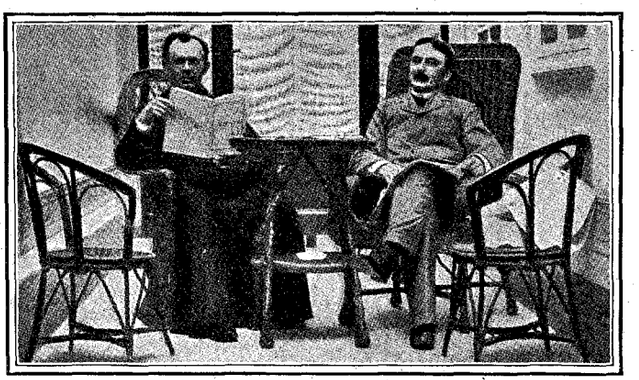
"'I would wish churchmen, and especially the clergy, always to remember that in our Father's house there are many mansions; and I believe that this comprehensive spirit is perfectly consistent with the maintenance of formularies and the belief in dogmas, without which, I hold, no practical religion can exist.'"

As First Lord of the Treasury, he delivered in the House of Commons in April, 1868, when Mr. Gladstone put his Irish Church Disestablishment resolutions on the table, a speech containing the following paragraph, for which he was called to account by his constituents:

"The high-church ritualists, of whom the right honorable gentleman (Mr. Gladstone) is the representative here to-night, and the Irish followers of the Pope, have long been in secret confederacy; but they are now in open combination. Under the guise of Liberalism, under the pretense of legislating in the spirit of the age, they are about, as they think, to seize upon the supreme authority. They have their hand upon the realm of England; but so long as by the favor of Her Majesty I stand here, I will oppose to the uttermost the attempts they are making. If they are successful, they will do much more than defeat a political opponent—they will seriously endanger even the tenure of the crown."

In a later speech in Parliament he said:

"As I hold that the dissolution of the union between church and state will cause permanently a greater revolution in this country than foreign conquest, I shall use my utmost energy to defeat these fatal machinations."



FATHER KRUSZKA AND EX-CONGRESSMAN ROLAND B. MAHANY, OF BUFFALO,

Who went to Rome as the spokesmen of the Polish Church.

DEMAND OF THE AMERICAN POLES FOR BISHOPS.

THE new Pope faces the important problem of placating two millions of his followers in the United States who feel aggrieved at the way in which they are treated by the hierarchy of the Roman Catholic Church in America.

In 1901 the executive committee of the Congress of the Polish Roman Catholics in this country issued to the archbishops of the United States, gathered in convention in Washington, an address in which emphasis was laid on the revolt of the Independent Polish Catholics, and the request was made that the Poles be granted representation in the hierarchy of the church in the United States. This document ran in part:

"We are far from suggesting a national bishop for all the Poles of this country or exclusively for them anywhere; but there are sees in which the Polish language could be effectually employed by their incumbents. Furthermore, the appointment to various auxiliaries of men speaking Polish would be very salutary. The advantages from such appointments would be numerous and beneficent. We are convinced that the location of auxiliary bishops throughout the country, wherever there are large colonies of Poles, would work wonders toward forestalling the movement 'Away from Rome.' Such bishops would keep the church acquainted with the needs and condition of the people. They would elevate the tone of both the clergy and laity by establishing unanimity and uniformity where hitherto differences and discord prevailed. In short, they would be the connecting link between the Poles and our Holy Mother, the Church. We might expatiate at greater length upon their salutary usefulness; but we are satisfied that your graces having the salvation of souls at heart, will be able yourselves to appreciate our deplorable condition and to relieve our distress in whatever way may seem appropriate."

In answer to this communication, which was sent to Mgr. Martinelli, the Apostolic Delegate, to Cardinal Gibbons, and to all the archbishops and bishops in the United States, Archbishop Keane, of Dubuque, wrote that the archbishops have not the authority to select auxiliaries of the bishops, as that matter belongs to the jurisdiction of the dioceses or provinces.

Guided by the answer, the executive committee of the Polish Catholic Congress sent, in 1902, to all the bishops and archbishops in whose dioceses there is a large percentage of Poles, a petition which explained that the Polish Catholics—who constitute one-fifth of the Roman Catholic population of the United States—feel discriminated against in having no bishops of their own nationality, who, understanding their character, desires, and wants better than the bishops of other nationalities understand them, could minister more efficiently. Recognizing that the solution of the problem might in some respects be difficult, the petitioners suggested that in dioceses where the Poles compose a large portion of the Roman Catholic community, the bishop should appoint as his assistant an auxiliary bishop that could speak Polish. Only one answer was received, and that an unfavorable one, from the Archbishop of New York.

In 1903 the Rev. Waclaw Kruszka was sent with ex-Congressman Rowland B. Mahany, of Buffalo, as counsel, to Rome, to explain the needs and desires of the Poles in the United States. Father Kruszka spoke with the leading cardinals in Rome. Cardinal Gotti received him very favorably, and told him that his plea was just, but that the matter was important, and must be taken under consideration at the plenary meeting of the cardinals of the Propaganda, which takes place in November. Merry del Val promised to do what he could. Svampa heartily approved of the idea, and spoke with the Pope about it. Oreglia, who asked in detail about the whole matter, made the objection that the Washington Government would unwillingly see the Poles obtain bishoprics, because they would be followed by the Bohemians and the other nationalities. Father Kruszka replied to this that the Poles are Americans also, and that it is a fiction that the Government is opposed to the idea.

Recent despatches from Rome stated that, owing to the great difficulty in granting the petition, through the territorial form of the hierarchy, the Congregation of the Propaganda Fide refused the appointment of Polish bishops in America, agreeing only to vicars-general in dioceses in which two-thirds of the population speak Polish; but the Poles have not yet given up hope. The *Kuryer Poznanski* (*Posen Courier*) says that there is a way out of the difficulty:

"Indisputably the two millions of American Poles are entitled to at least one bishop, since the three millions of Germans have two archbishops and thirteen bishops, while the million and a-half of Irish Catholics have five bishops. When a see like Chicago, where there are over 200,000 Poles, becomes vacant, a Polish bish-

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op can be installed there; but he will be the superior of all the Catholics in the diocese, never exclusively of the Polish Catholics. Some of the present bishops, too, can be given Polish suffragans. And the Vatican can recommend that the German and Irish bishops cease national propaganda in the churches."

The Roman Catholic press (English) in this country is, on the whole, favorable to the idea of Polish representation in the American hierarchy.—*Translations made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

THE HOPE OF IMMORTALITY.

AN unusually lucid and interesting argument on behalf of immortality is made by the Rev. William Chester, of Milwaukee, Wis., in his new book, "Immortality a Rational Faith." Mr. Chester was formerly pastor of the Immanuel Presbyterian Church in Milwaukee, and he resigned this position to go to Europe and study under Auguste Sabatier at the University of Paris.

Mr. Chester's opening premise is that the belief in immortality is based neither in science, nor in philosophy, nor in religion, but in all three of these realms of thought. "It is a mistake," he says, "to stake the whole question on any one of these departments exclusively, as all three are but coordinated parts of truth, and one's nature craves different confirmations in different moods, at times seeking to satisfy the intellect, at other times the heart, and still at other times the conscience." Now the attitude of physical science toward immortality, as Mr. Chester frankly admits, is one of agnosticism:

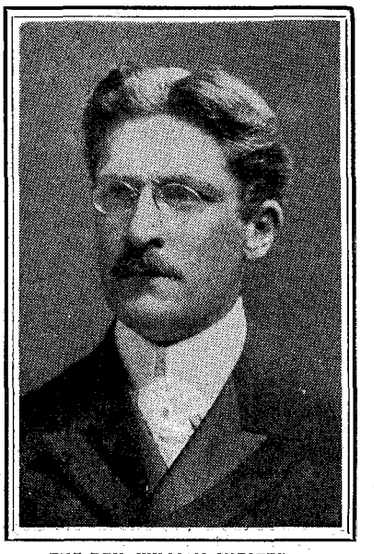
"Of course the question of immortality is out of the realm of physical science. So are all the supreme realities of life—God, the soul, the moral sense, the affections, the beautiful, the true, and the good. Yet these are the highest part of man's constitution. One might as well try to weigh an emotion, obtain the specific gravity of an affection, or the chemical analysis of a soul, as to try to test scientifically the indestructible life of the spirit, which belongs not to the domain of sense, but to that of the spirit. But physical science is but one branch of science. Science itself is comprehensive. It means all systematized knowledge. There is a science of metaphysics just as truly as a science of physics, what we think and feel is as genuinely real as what we see or touch, the facts of experience are as truly facts as those of scientific demonstration. Physical science alone may not be able to prove or disprove immortality, but bring all science from all its branches, and the indications are overwhelming. When we obtain a comprehensive view from the whole field, we will see that, taken cumulatively, there are abundantly sufficient grounds for forming a judgment, and that this agnostic position, in view of the sum-total of predictions, is inconsistent. All that we need from strictly physical science is the assurance that if immortality is not proved, it is not at least disproved, and that the way, therefore, is open for investigation on broader lines."

Passing on to a consideration of the "predictions of philosophy," the writer says:

"Foremost stands the reason founded on the universality of this belief. All men, with few exceptions, in all places, at all times have believed in a future existence. This conviction is as old and as broad as the human race, is spontaneous, independent, and strong, even when underived from revelation, tradition, or authority. It belongs, as Cicero says, to those great truths that are born with us. It is not, as some say, a development from primitive man's elaboration of dreams and ghosts; but these were rather the result of this irrepressible self-assertion of consciousness that could not feel itself non-existent. Moreover, the widely differing ideals of the future world ranging from Happy Hunting Ground to Paradise, from Walhalla to Nirvana, show that this conviction was not borrowed from race to race, but sprang up independently and indigenously in each race all over the globe. The conceptions differ as to the condition, but agree as to the fact, showing that this belief is a profound instinctive conviction that reveals itself as having been implanted by the Creator in every individual's heart. Also the fact that the race commenced to challenge and question this belief only in later periods when self-consciousness had developed, instead of disproving, simply shows that the race had not done so before, and, therefore, that it was an original instinct. Cicero mentions in surprise that 'there were some in his day who had begun to doubt of immortality,' as tho it was strange that such a universal conviction should be doubted. . . . Is it likely then that such an irresistible consciousness existing independently and indigenously in the whole human family from its genesis, with continual accumulative deepening and strengthening of power, expressing, as it does, all humanity's aspirations, is not founded on a reality? Is the entire human race likely to be deceived from its beginning to the present in one of its most original instincts when it has made such astounding progress in all other lines? This universality from the very genesis of history, strengthened and elevated by progress, representing a universal instinct, and being bound up with all race progress, carries immense weight to the thoughtful mind as being the expression of an inward possession of immortality."

The rationality of a belief in immortality, when viewed from a religious standpoint, is urged in these words:

"Summing up, then, we see that all of God's attributes of Wisdom, Power, Holiness, Justice, Goodness, Truth, and Blessedness, are all pledged to man's immortality. As Rousseau once summarized it: 'I believe in God as fully as I believe in any other truth. If God exists, He is perfect; if He is perfect, He is wise, almighty, and just; if He is just and almighty, my soul is immortal.' 'He who believes in a God,' says Rothe, 'must believe in the continuance of man after death. Without such a faith there is no world that would be thinkable as an end of God.' And in that last solemn crisis that is steadily and surely approaching each one of us, this, perhaps, will be our greatest confidence of living hereafter,—the character of God, especially His goodness. As each one feels Death's approach, he can turn to his beloved ones and say: 'I feel I can trust God. I can place myself in His hands. Nature, history, revelation, experience, and the past communion of my own soul, all tell me that He is good. If so, He will do what is best for me. Should annihilation be best, then it is best; but I feel sure He wishes me, as well as I wish Him. I know He will not belie the deep instincts of my soul. I can trust His love, and so, "Father, into Thy hands I commend my spirit."'"



THE REV. WILLIAM CHESTER,
Former Pastor of Immanuel Presbyterian Church, Milwaukee.

The author closes his book with the following passage:

"All that lies paralyzed under the uncertainty of future existence rises and becomes inspiring under the vista of eternity. For both a sufficient motive and an interpretation of life are found. It is worth while striving for nobility of character, for character moves on toward destiny, and is to be taken with us. It is worth while to live self-sacrificingly instead of selfishly, for we are immortals working among immortals to prepare ourselves and others for eternity. It is worth while cultivating the intellect up to the last,—for artists to paint, poets to sing, authors to write, musicians to compose, scholars to search, noble souls to sow what others must reap,—for all attainment is to be conserved, and the developed talent and the capacity to open up richer treasures in eternity. It is worth while to love deeply, devotedly, passionately, even with 'death shadowing us and ours,' for love is stronger than death, and love will find its complete fulfilment. It is worth while to take up life, with all its sufferings and mysteries, and to be 'steadfast, unmovable, always abounding in the work of the Lord,' forasmuch as we know that our 'labor is not in vain.'"

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PROSPECTS OF PROTESTANTISM IN CUBA.

A RECENT interview of a newspaper correspondent with President Palma, of Cuba, in which the latter is quoted as criticizing the laxity of the Roman Catholic Church in the island, has been widely quoted in this country, and lends special interest to an article on "Protestantism in Cuba" which appears in the Boston *Transcript* (October 3) from the pen of Frederick M. Noa. Mr. Noa represented the American Unitarian Association in Cuba during the last two winters, and, at the request of this body, undertook an investigation of the religious conditions of the country. He says:

"The religious sentiment is undoubtedly weak in Cuba, but this is not to be wondered at when it is remembered that the new-born republic has come out of four hundred years of the most deadening ecclesiastical and civil oppression, when the dominant church was allied to the state as an instrument for repressing all modern enlightenment. Moreover, exactly as happened in Mexico, and Central and South America, and the Philippines, the Spanish Government despatched too many of its worst priests to Cuba, under the mistaken idea that they would reform when transplanted to a new country. In too many districts in Cuba the priest to-day is licentious and despised by all intelligent and right-minded persons. The inevitable result of it all is that the men of the cultured and reflecting classes, knowing what Romanism (as different from the spiritual Catholicism of free America as black is from white) is, and has been, in Cuba, have broken away from every form of religion and have generally become radical free-thinkers.

Mr. Noa concedes that in a few illustrious cases "the purest form of the example set by Christ" has been typified in the lives of Cuban priests; but he thinks that, on the whole, "the Catholic Church of Cuba is in a degraded and fallen state, and has a difficult and thorny path to tread before it can justly command the respect and love of the Cuban people." Proceeding to a consideration of the present condition of Protestantism, he says: Women everywhere is the consfervative orce of the world, and, hence, in Cuba, the women generally cling to the old Catholic faith of their ancestors; but even among them it is rare to find deep religious feeling."

"According to the statistics presented at the First National Conference of the Protestant Churches, held in February, 1902, in Cienfuegos, organized Protestantism has about eight thousand members in the entire island, the Baptists, who spend something like $15,000 a year, being numerically the strongest; the next in number are the Methodists, Preresbyterians, and Episcopalians. It should be stated that all the Protestant churches belong to the evangelical or orthodox denominations. It is true that Rev. Jacob Straub, a Universalist minister, has already formed a small liberal Christian church in the remote region of Columbia, La Gloria, and some other of the American settlements in Central Cuba, which have been recently started.

"With a few exceptions, where the stronger and wealthier societies possess their own edifices, services are held either in the minister's home or in a rented room. Attendance is fitful, especially in Havana, where there are so many distractions to attract the pleasure-loving populace. Occasionally a Cuban or Spanish minister, gifted with oratory and fired with the enthusiasm of his calling, will draw a large assemblage; but the average American minister, while usually a worthy person, is wofully deficient in the command of Spanish, either spoken or written, and tires out his audience with his long-winded discourses."

The strongest hold which the Protestant evangelical denominations have upon their Cuban people is declared to come from two sources:

"In the first place, they have acted wisely in having established in Havana an 'agency of the American Bible Society,' placed under the charge of Señor Guillen, an extremely cultured, enlightened Spaniard, with command of both Spanish and English. Here are to be found not only a complete assortment of Spanish Bibles and psalm books, but also the 'Himnario Evangélico,' that is to say, a large collection of familiar gospel tunes, with the words translated into Spanish verse. Bearing in mind what has been already said about the esthetic feelings of the Cubans and Spaniards, one can readily understand the sway which the congregational singing of these gospel hymns has over them.

"A far stronger source of strength, however, comes from the establishment of schools, hospitals, orphan asylums, and other benevolent institutions. In this the Protestant denominations of Cuba have shown great wisdom. Theological doctrines and religious tracts count for almost nothing in Cuba, and hard experience has taught the Protestant missionary that such material might as well be thrown into the waste-basket. Two things especially engross the public mind of the new republic. The first is how to repair the ravages of war and regain material prosperity; the second is to relieve the unfortunate and educate the masses to a higher level of enlightenment and spirituality. Any individual or organization that will labor disinterestedly for these desirable ends and prove by his life and works that he is earnestly endeavoring to promote in a practical way the welfare of the Cuban fatherland will receive the hearty cooperation of all elements, and of the Government itself."

Many mistakes, according to Mr. Noa's view, have been made by Protestant church boards and ministers in Cuba. He deprecates the attempt rigorously to enforce the Puritan Sunday in a land of sunshine and flowers, where people "have been accustomed for centuries to go of a Sunday afternoon and evening to balls, theaters, lectures, and entertainments"; and he thinks there is a tendency on the part of Cuban and Spanish converts to become bigoted and fanatical. We quote in conclusion:

"The reader may now form his own conclusions whether Protestantism, in its evangelical and Calvinistic form, is a useful and beneficent force in Cuba. Should the advent of Protestants be encouraged or discouraged? Close observation leads the writer to believe that their presence should be encouraged. Even when their theology is narrow and contracted, they carry with them the spirit of democracy and orderly constitutional government, and that intense, deeply religious nature which is one of the most marked traits of the Anglo-Saxon, Germanic, and Irish races. President Palma himself admitted, when on the 19th of February last he granted the writer an audience in the beautiful palace at Havana, that one of the most fatal defects of his fellow countrymen was their indifference to all religion, a state of mind arising from centuries of evil conditions. If this be so, those whose forefathers and mothers were Puritans can not fail, by actual residence and contact, ultimately to infuse some of their own religious spirit into their Cuban and Spanish neighbors."

RELIGIOUS NOTES.

THE success of a journal like THE LITERARY DIGEST, which presents to its readers week after week conclusions and sentiments that directly antagonize (as well as those that favor) their views on religious, political, and other subjects, seems to us to be a very striking indication of the growing number of broad and tolerant thinkers. Occasionally, however, we find complaints from those whose feelings have been too violently rasped, and it is surprising to see how these complaints usually counterbalance each other. Here, for instance, are two letters from Ohio, the first from a Protestant minister, the second from a Roman Catholic priest:

Editor of THE LITERARY DIGEST.—My subscription to THE LITERARY DIGEST expires in a few months, and as the paper too strongly favors Catholicism I do not care to renew. You will please discontinue at end of time paid for, and oblige, REV. ——— ———.
BIG PRAIRIE, O.

Editor of THE LITERARY DIGEST.—Please at the end of this month to discontinue sending THE LITERARY DIGEST to me. If you wish to know what I have against it, it is the prominence given to and the frequency of anti-Catholic offensive articles and cartoons.
CINCINNATI, O. REV. ——— ———.

Letters of that kind cancel each other. The following letters, of a different tenor, serve on the contrary to emphasize one another. The first is from the Archbishop of Dubuque (Roman Catholic), the second from the President of Brown University (a Baptist Doctor of Divinity):

Editor of THE LITERARY DIGEST.—I glance through THE LITERARY DIGEST every week. A busy man needs some such condensation of the world's thinking and doing, and THE DIGEST suits me very well.
DUBUQUE, October 9. JOHN J. KEANE.

Editor of THE LITERARY DIGEST.—I have been for several years a regular reader of THE LITERARY DIGEST, until it has become simply indispensable to my keeping abreast of the world of thought and action. I do not know any other publication that can take its place. It succeeds in being just and impartial, without being spineless and desultory. The wider its circulation the better for our country.
PROVIDENCE, R. I., October 8. W. H. P. FAUNCE.

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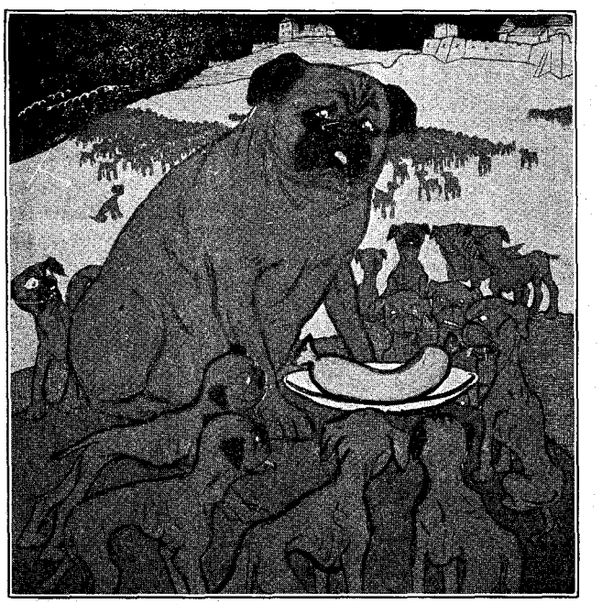
FOREIGN TOPICS.

EUROPE ON THE ISTHMIAN SITUATION.

EUROPEAN press comment upon the irruption of Panama into the family of nations is sarcastic here and there at the expense of the United States, but the tone of virtuous severity is conspicuously absent. Even those organs which take the American people to task upon nearly every occasion are not very critical—as yet. The *Hamburger Nachrichten*, for instance, and the London *Saturday Review* indulge in Homeric laughter. Neither is taken by surprise. Both expected just what happened. It is difficult for them to believe that the Roosevelt Administration had a less prophetic soul. "We shall expect the States to discover," remarks the London weekly, "that the new Panama nation is justified in its national aspirations." Again: "It is manifestly to the advantage of the United States that a nation anxious for the canal should supersede a nation overjealous of it; and the more the little amateur republics are split up the more is the hope that American influence will be paramount through the south of the continent." "The Government of Washington was so well aware of what was going to happen," asserts the German daily, "that it cabled its representative on the isthmus some days previously to find out why it had not happened." But comment of this character is the exception rather than the rule. The London *Times* says:



REVOLUTION AND EVOLUTION.

BIG DOG—"If you try to keep me from eating all this sausage, that's revolution. If you remain quiet while I eat it all, that's evolution."
—*Simplicissimus* (Munich).

"Colombia seems to have brought the revolution on her own head by her wanton procrastination in the matter of the Isthmian Canal Treaty. A good many Colombians were no doubt opposed to the treaty, partly because they did not understand its terms and partly because they may have feared that it heralded an encroachment of American power. But the people of Panama themselves seem to have supported the scheme, their interests being, as our New York correspondent points out this morning, really American and not Colombian. The canal treaty was ratified by the United States Senate as long ago as March 17. Ratification at Bogota was still required, but ever since Colombia seems to have beendoing all she could to avoid that consummation. The actual position at present is by no means clear, but the period within which the Colombian Congress might take affirmative action with regard to the canal treaty has expired without result, while the amendments to the treaty made by the Colombian Senate demand, among other things, more than double the price agreed upon in the original agreement. Colombia, in fact, has been frankly obstructing, and there seems every justification for our correspondent's remark that she tried to blackmail the United States on the one hand, and the French Panama Company, whose rights the United States have bought, on the other. She appears, however, to have reckoned without her host, in the shape of the people of Panama themselves."

This view of the matter is fairly representative of that of the British press generally, including organs so diametrically opposed to one another in standpoint as the London *Standard*, which is Conservative, and the London *News*, which is Liberal. But the Manchester *Guardian* suspects impropriety on the part of the United States Government, and *The South American Journal* (London), organ of the investors, does not like the looks of things. The fact that United States warships were well within call of both sides of the isthmus when the new republic emerged among the sovereign states of the earth is pronounced "a curious coincidence" by this student of revolutionary situations. It feels bound to add:

"Colombia, we think, has not acted wisely with regard to this canal business. Her public men might have foreseen what has happened. It is all very well to appeal to the sacred merits of international law, which ought, but does not, protect the weak against the strong. It must be confessed that, in the twentieth century, the old rule has not lost its force—that might too often overthrows right, and that the only safe guarantee for possession is the power to hold it against attack."

The desire of the United States to cut a canal is not present to the mind of the Paris *Figaro* when, in the course of human events, it becomes necessary for one people to dissolve the political bands which have connected them with another, and to assume among the Powers of the earth the separate and equal station to which the laws of nature and of nature's God entitle them. There are vast historical and ethnological forces at work, it thinks, the canal question being purely incidental. To quote:

"It seems quite clear that we are confronted by a long maturing upheaval of the American or isthmian element against the authority of the peoples of mixed blood—Creole, Mestizo, Indian—who hold every avenue to power in Colombia. The opposition of the two races, the antagonism of their interests, was fated to provoke a conflict. It broke out, as we have seen, as a consequence of the vote in the Senate at Bogota, when the Hay-Herran treaty regarding the canal was rejected. The interior of the country is peopled by a long-suffering race, devoted to agriculture, embedded in its traditions, whereas on the coast we have an ardent, adventurous, essentially commercial population, undergoing the practical influence of the Americans. . . . We like to think that, in the solutions impending, vested interests will be respected. Thus looked at, the matter concerns us very nearly."

The vested interests that concern the French so very nearly are held to be responsible for Parisian comment. This is denied by the *Journal des Débats* (Paris). At the same time, it hopes that financial obligations will come out of the revolution in a condition that makes for solvency. "It is pleasant to hope that obligations will be met more scrupulously," and that there will be no "recourse to juristic subtlety" of a nature adverse to French pecuniary claims. "A nation which is born into the world should be particularly eager to do nothing contrary to international honor or that would discredit it from the hour of its birth." We read further:

"The question of the interoceanic canal presents itself in a new phase. The republic of Panama must inherit all the rights of Colombia in everything relating to the canal. It is, therefore, with Panama and no longer with Colombia that the United States must deal for the resumption and the completion of the work begun by the interoceanic canal company and continued by the new Panama Canal Company. But it goes without saying that the Panama Government must assume the obligations of the Colombian Government. . . . And if the Government of the new republic does not spontaneously grasp this moral necessity we like to believe that the United States will make it understood, since the United States already poses as protector. Any iniquity perpetrated by

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the new republic in the canal question will reflect seriously upon the United States."

The events on the isthmus simply mean, according to the *Indépendance Belge* (Brussels), that "the Washington Government is determined that the canal shall be cut along the Panama route," and the *Vossische Zeitung* (Berlin) says that "the Americans got tired of being led around by the nose by the Colombians."—*Translations made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

THE STRUGGLE BETWEEN CHURCH AND STATE IN FRANCE.

PROFOUND was the sensation in French anti-clerical circles when the positive statement was made by the usually well-informed Paris *Figaro* that Premier Combes intended to resign before Christmas. The *Temps*, which is the mouthpiece of a wing of the Combes ministry—the wing that is least pronounced in its anti-clericalism—does not impeach the correctness of the resignation story, but alleges that "it is founded simply upon the discontent of the Premier with an unruly section of his usual majority." Whereupon the *Figaro* retorts that the announcement of the Premier's resignation "will soon be official." The anti-clerical *Action* (Paris) is densely bewildered at this turn of affairs, and so is the anti-clerical *Lanterne* (Paris), while *The Radical* (Paris) is filled with doubts—the first in its existence—on the whole subject of anti-clerical human nature. But the *Indépendance Belge* (Brussels) refuses to accept the resignation rumor and asserts:

"It is true and it has been repeated for months that M. Combes is weary of power; that he has grown tired of the gross attacks of the reactionary press; that he longs for rest. The fact is that there exists no statesman whose task has been made so difficult for him. Even M. Waldeck-Rousseau, the former Premier, when the law against the religious orders was under consideration, did not have to face the calumny, vituperation, and misrepresentation poured forth upon M. Combes. It is easily understood that the head of the ministry is disgusted, and that he wishes a little genuine repose. But, on the other hand, M. Combes is not the man to be recreant to his duty, and his imperative duty is to withstand the tempest in spite of everything, and to continue to the end the work of moral disinfection in France undertaken by himself. Only a few weeks ago, in speeches at Marseilles and at Clermont-Ferrand, he outlined an entire ministerial program which was the logical complement of all that he has done hitherto. It is understood that there are certain portions of this program, such as separation of church and state and the imposition of an income tax, regarding which the majority is much divided. But this is no reason for despairing of victory before even the contest has begun, and the Republicans would certainly be disconcerted by a retreat which political conditions alone are not sufficient to explain. Such are the reasons which lead us to doubt the genuineness of the intention imputed to the head of the ministry. We hope, for the success of the Republican cause, that measures will be taken to prevent a crisis whose solution must be very laborious."

The Paris correspondents of the leading European organs not only attach little importance to the resignation rumor, but outline a whole series of anti-clerical measures which Premier Combes intends to press with vigor. These measures have reference to separation of church and state, and to repeal of the famous Falloux law. This law, enacted in 1850, gave the Roman Catholic hierarchy and priests important functions to perform in connection with primary, secondary, and higher education in France. But the establishment of the third republic led to the repeal of important sections of the law, until, according to the *Revue des Deux Mondes* (Paris), of clerical sympathies, "there is very little of the law left." But the *Petite République* (Paris), organ of the Socialist leader, Jean Jaurès, says that the members of the religious orders are still permitted to open secondary schools without undergoing educational tests imposed upon lay teachers, "a favoritism of monks which must end." The uncompromising *Action* and its anti-clerical brethren would suppress teaching by the religious orders altogether, but the *Temps* and papers of moderate tone would tolerate clerical schools "in accordance with law." This question occasions much ministerial dissension. This is the point upon which, in the opinion of the European press outside France, the Combes cabinet is at present divided against itself. But the *Neue Freie Presse* (Vienna), which follows the situation attentively, is loath to believe that the Premier really means to resign, altho it confesses that in Parisian politics anything is possible. It thus analyzes the ministerial present and future:

"Combes says what he means and what he wants. If he is overcome in the struggle, he will retire with a light heart, taking with him the consciousness of having aimed at the best. Combes has no other political ambition. Close to sixty years of age, personal ambition has ceased to influence him, assuming that it ever did, which does not seem probable since he originally made the clerical state his vocation. That vocation appealed to him on its spiritual side. He is not fighting for himself and for his personal interests, but for the realization of his fundamental political idea: the emancipation of the republic from the intellectual shackles of the church. He builds more broadly what his predecessor, Waldeck-Rousseau, began with more foresight and diplomacy. But Waldeck-Rousseau had first to overthrow the Nationalist faction and to clear the streets of the wilder political demagogues in order to free the path for further action. Combes resumes the task where it was left off by Waldeck-Rousseau, to whose lambent diplomacy it seemed too rude and which had reached a stage demanding firmer conduct and less diplomatic nicety.

"Combes is the man for this determined, ruthless action. The program with which he makes his appearance in this final, decisive struggle seems likely to take up the remainder of whatever career he may still have before him. Yet it is a program that must require some years to carry out. Judging from the task which M. Combes wishes to perform, it would seem that he expects his ministry to last for a long time to come. The grand design in the mind of M. Combes is to free France from the oppressive dead-weight resting upon the third republic at the time of its creation and which was embodied in the formula: 'The republic will be conservative or it will cease to be.' The poison of this proverb was injected into the vitals of the republic at its birth, and it has continued to poison the republic for thirty years, hindering all reform and establishing the supremacy of clericalism, which has become so powerful that even the moderate Waldeck-Rousseau openly proclaimed 'the peril of theocracy.' Conservative means clerical, means monarchical—only so much of the republic is to be left as is necessary, through the freedom afforded by the republican form of government, to fashion weapons for fighting the republic and for making the path clear to monarchy. But in the course of this work of preparation the clericals had another and more far-reaching idea. A clerical republic is to be preferred to a monarchy in which the simplest ruler finally attains a sense of his position, and from a feeling of responsibility undertakes to vindicate his rights, and—the clericals became republicans. So Rampolla thought the matter out in the Roman curia. France was to make good to the papacy its lost temporal power. France is worth a mass, and it is certainly worth as much as the little domain of the church. And the clericals, inspired from Rome, strove for the supremacy of clericalism in every intellectual field. The secular clergy strove in this spirit, but the clergy of the religious orders strove in the forefront. The religious orders speedily attained an absolute control in France, to a far more absolute control than could be exercised by the most absolute monarch. The situation was developed even further. The Dreyfus affair was merely a trial of strength, during which it was shown that the army, the bureaucracy, the parliament, the press, diplomacy, courts, the representatives of the people, were in subjection to the religious orders. Premier Combes was guilty of no exaggeration when he exclaimed to his majority: 'You have to choose between the free government of the republic and the religious orders.'

"Combes has undertaken to conjure away the peril of the absolute domination of the religious orders. He chooses religious weapons, and consequently he places at the head of his program the complete suppression of religious instruction by withdrawing the schools from the influence of the clergy and the monasteries. The dissolution of the religious orders is to be followed by withdrawal from members of the religious orders of the right to teach. The most important means for the attainment of this end is stated

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by M. Combes to be the repeal of the Follaux law of 1850, which was the mortgage given by the third Napoleon in return for support afforded the *coup d'état* which he had in contemplation. Repeal of the Falloux law is characterized by Combes as 'the suppression of that false freedom of instruction which surrenders half our youth to the bitterest enemies of republican education.' Combes does not wish to establish a state monopoly of public instruction, but, as one of his most prominent supporters puts it, 'a lay monopoly'—the members of religious orders are not to be allowed to impart public education."

This program, with incidental features, is to engage the attention of the anti-clerical majority until next May, according to the paper we are quoting. Then the country will have an opportunity of passing judgment through the medium of local elections in the communes which are then to be held throughout France. Not until this stage of evolution has been reached will the anti-clerical majority be invited to enact the separation of church and state. The same authority says:

"M. Combes is at present determined to put this great measure of emancipation through himself. If he has not proclaimed this determination already, it is because difficulties have arisen within the cabinet itself, which, while it contains a majority favorable to separation of church and state, is not in enjoyment of the harmony demanded by so momentous an undertaking."

The clerical organs of Paris, and notably the *Gaulois*, which represents the monarchical section of Roman Catholic opinion, think it of little use to discuss the repeal of the Falloux law until it is clear what will follow that repeal. The Roman Catholic *Correspondant* (Paris) remarks:

"The campaign that is now commencing betrays its real thought in two subsidiary propositions of the [Radical-Socialist] Congress of Marseilles. On one hand there are to be no more priests, not even chaplains for the state institutions, into which the whole youth of France will be put by force. On the other hand, in these same institutions there is to be obligatory teaching of a history of religions. It is plain that this is a plan for the extermination of Christianity.

"The question of the separation of church and state tending to assume shape and to pass from theory into fact, it is proper to pause longer before it.

"If we were dealing with governments of honest men, even free-thinkers, the question of separation of church and state would be one of those that could be broached and discussed without fear. Suppose, for instance, that there were in power men who, very mindful of that liberty of conscience which they claim for themselves, and which they allow to others, consider the moment come, because of the form of our institutions and of certain dispositions of democratic opinion, to substitute for the ancient and beneficent union of church and state a system of separation. This question, that would not have inspired a manifest policy of spoliation and oppression, could be debated and perhaps settled in equity. Is it of that, of this loyal solution, that mention is made? Evidently not. We are in the presence of a band in full career, which, emerging from the lodges and other evil places, does not even say to the church, 'Your money or your life'; but says, 'Your money and your life.' They want to starve the church, then gag her, then strangle her. That is the whole program.

"Since there is mention of denunciation of the Concordat, which is a contract between two Powers, there should be first, on the part of the signatory Power which desires to repudiate, a conference with the Power from which it wishes to disengage itself. This is part of common honesty. No state is false to this rule, which is part of the law of nations. Even tho the present ministry were distrustful of the intentions of the Holy See, there would be no reason to break with necessary procedure. Such distrust, moreover, has no motive to invoke. If the Roman curia is famous throughout the world, it is for extreme patience in negotiation. The government of July, which of all our governmental systems in the nineteenth century had the reputation of being least subject to what is styled clerical influence, dealt directly with the Holy See on every occasion when church and state threatened to have a contest. It made the experiment in 1830, it renewed it in 1845, and it always found the course satisfactory. In this very grave question of the separation of church and state what pretext, other than its persecuting impiety, could the French Government have for settling everything without and even against the Power with which it is connected by definite engagements?

"We are well aware that in anticipation of the malign blow that, without conviction and from pure servility to his masters of the lodges and elsewhere he will perhaps be guilty of, M. Combes has already prepared against the pontifical government a list of grievances, extracts from which he has communicated to the Senate. He accuses the Pope of having violated the Concordat, or of having allowed the clergy to violate it. Consequently, he will denounce it. Is there need to point out the inanity of the imposture? It is the wolf which accuses the lamb of having troubled the stream."—*Translations made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

ABYSSINIA AND THE UNITED STATES.

THE special mission despatched by the Government of the United States to Abyssinia has by this time, according to the European press, practically wended its way to the capital of King Menelek. At the head of the mission is Mr. Robert Skinner, United States consul-general at Marseilles, and accompanying him are a staff of five "officials," and an escort of twenty-five marines. The ostensible object of the expedition is to procure the signature of a treaty of commerce, but, according to the London *Times*, the mission is "political," and "is assuming greater scope than was at first contemplated." This is likewise the opinion of the *Kreuz Zeitung* (Berlin), a more or less authoritative exponent of official opinion. The German daily devotes much space to the topic, and understands that the United States mission "inaugurates action in opposition to European Powers," altho it disclaims responsibility for this view of the matter. It pursues the subject in these terms:

"The intervention of the United States will intensify the conflict of interests of the Powers in Abyssinia. What has prompted the Union to this step, in addition to its fundamental imperialism, is uneasiness with reference to France and Great Britain. Both Powers have, through understandings with the Negus, been placed in a position to exploit extensive regions. France is building a railway from Jibuti by way of Harrar to Addis-Abeba, and is thus gaining access to the natural resources of the country. She can thus develop her industries and obtain access to market for them. She will also acquire influence in the capital of Abyssinia, and thus over the Government, an influence which she will certainly not refrain from exercising. Great Britain also finds herself in a comparatively favorable position. Menelik has granted the Britons a railway concession. . . . . .

"At this junction appear the Americans with the firm determination to get a share of the riches of Ethiopia. That they will thus come into conflict with Great Britain or France—perhaps with both—goes without saying. The only question is as to the attitude the Union will adopt toward Russia, which for a long time past has given special attention to the eastern coast of Africa. The position attained by the Government of the Czar in Addis-Abeba is of a special kind. In St. Petersburg some years ago the religious affinity of the two nations was discovered, and led to efforts to cement political relations. To all appearance, Russian explorers and expeditions with 'scientific' objects in view met with success. Missions went between Addis-Abeba and St. Petersburg, presents were exchanged between the rulers of the two countries, while the mutual sympathy of the peoples and the solidarity of their interests were subjects of rhetorical expression at every opportunity. But a difference arose which made trouble between Russia and Abyssinia, and for a time only the most imperative diplomatic relations existed between them. In the summer of 1902 there was another coming together. Menelik sent an extraordinary mission to the Neva, and this mission remained for some weeks in St. Petersburg, where continual conferences were had with the Minister of Foreign Affairs. The nature of these deliberations has not been made public, yet it may be assumed that the confirmation of the Abuna as Abyssinia's bishop—as various organs declared—was a subject of discussion in connection, nevertheless, with other important topics. Soon thereafter Russia appointed a new representative in Abyssinia. He duly betook himself to his post the following winter, and the moment he reached

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the soil of Africa this diplomatist assured a reporter in emphatic tones that Russia would never connive at any attempts upon the authority of King Menelik.

"Russia's circumspection in all that relates to this matter has nevertheless been uniform. She has apparently not mixed herself in the strife and jealousy of France and Great Britain. The exploitation of the Addis-Abeba-Jibuti railway concession has proceeded without any action on the part of Russia. But it is difficult to believe that the Government of St. Petersburg has adopted a policy of renunciation in east Africa. The time for action has not come. When it has come, the Czar's Government will not hesitate to insist upon its interests and to take energetic measures for their protection.

"For this reason, therefore, the relations between Russia and the United States in all that concerns Abyssinia should be followed with particular interest. The Czar's Government will hardly take sides should the United States have to fight a commercial battle with Great Britain or with France. The immediate future will bring out in sharp relief the conflict of interest between the United States and the Powers of western Europe."—*Translations made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST

CHARM OF THE LATIN NATIONS IN THEIR DECAY.

THE situation of the Latin nations throughout the world has immeasurably declined, asserts M. Léon Bazalgette, in the course of a recent work which has attracted much attention in Paris, and which has gone through three editions. M. Bazalgette takes for his themes, in his contributions to French periodicals and in his published works, the future of the Latins and "the inferiority of the French." He seems to be but one of a school of writers now attracting attention in Paris, but he is alone in pointing out the charming aspects of that Latin decay which he so much deplores. The theme is developed in *Le Probleme de l'Avenir Latin* thus:

"The prestige which, notwithstanding its defeat in the domain of action, the Latin world has not altogether lost, seems to be retained precisely on account of its effective impotence and its practical inaptitude. The Latin nations have remained the world's great field of ideality. The fascination and the charm they exhale naturally allure to them all that the earth holds of the amorous and the unreal, of the indefinite, of dream and tradition—all who are repelled by action and reality, action and reality comprising the essence of the strong, healthy, serious, and conscientious existence of northern peoples. The universal skepticism, the easiness of life, the tone, the manners, the taste prevailing throughout the Latin nations make them the playground of the world. The Latin world is a feminine world. It fascinates as a woman fascinates—a woman who lures not by means of the simple, normal attraction of her sex, but through her caprices, her surprises, her illogical ways, her weakness, her effervescence of sentimentality and equivocal seductiveness. Her nature entrances because of its lack of the virile, the brutal, because of its indifference, its lightness, its remoteness from stern life. This is the foundation of the charm exercised by the Latin nations. Add to all this their extreme maturity, so seductive to the youthful and the growing peoples—that perfume of full growth which like a magnet attracted the barbarian of centuries ago to the Roman empire.

"There remains, too, the prestige of the past, one of the most tyrannical of prestiges, preserving for the Latin nations the sympathy of all who feel horror or fear of the present. The breath of tradition, culture, wealth, exhaled by the Latin world invests it with the seduction inseparable from all ancient and opulent things. To the curious, to the amateur, the Latin world affords an immense field for observation and research. The charm of what is outside life, the prestige of that which belongs to the past—this is the secret of the temptation which the Latin world holds out to the other nations of our earth.

"To obtain a true and lively impression of what Latin civilization stands for in the world of to-day, the simplest experiment will suffice. Leave the Latin world and look at it from without. The idea that one instinctively derives is a revelation. From England, for instance, take a look at the affairs of France, at the aspect of her civilization, her life, her ideas, all from a general point of view and not from any point of view in particular. From this angle of vision an impression is obtained like the one resulting when Spain is looked at from the standpoint of France. And if, from the same external post of observation, a glimpse is afforded into the Latin world as a whole, the ensuing impression is of something unreal, afar, antiquated. We detect the East, the distinct but nameless perfume that is so delicious and so cloying."—*Translations made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

POINTS OF VIEW.

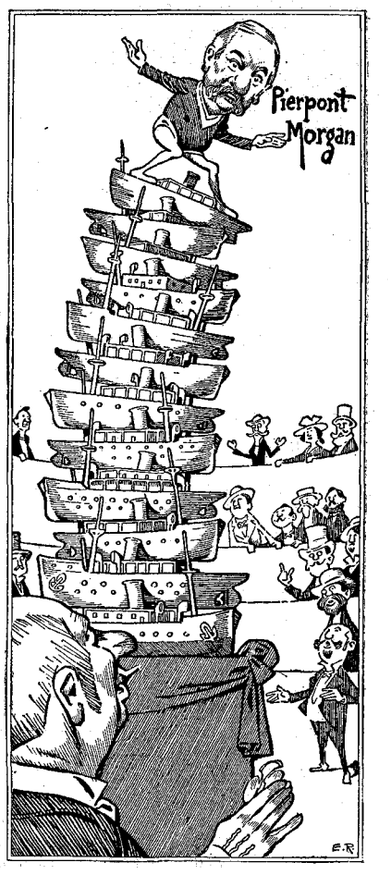
A COMING CATACLYSM.—"Unless all the portents are misleading," thinks the London *Spectator*, "Spain is on the edge of a revolution which this time will take a social as well as a political direction."

CASTRO'S AMBITION.—"I have no desire to see the name of Castro engraved on monuments, squares, and public buildings," declares President Castro, as quoted in the Venezuelan *Herald* (Caracas); "my only aspiration is, that the name of Castro should be engraved, through gratitude, in the hearts of all Venezuelans."

TAMMANY'S TRIUMPH.—"New York has acknowledged with heartfelt thoroughness," asserts the London *Saturday Review*, "its regret for a temporary lapse into municipal honesty."

LYNCH AND LUNCH.

"Have a lynched negro cutlet, fried, dear Roosevelt?"
"In petroleum? No, Uncle Sam, our tastes differ."
—*La Caricature* (Paris).



AMERICAN CIRCUS.

The great ship pyramid built up on the "syndicated ocean" seems as if it might fall. —*Kladderadatsch* (Berlin).

EUROPEAN CARICATURES OF ROOSEVELT AND MORGAN.

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NOTABLE BOOKS OF THE DAY.

PARADISE AND A DEMON.

THE MAIDS OF PARADISE. By Robert W. Chambers. Cloth, 5 x 7½ in., 389 pp. Price, $1.50. Harper and Brothers.

ROBERT CHAMBERS and Marion Crawford are very much alike in qualities which any novelist might covet, altho they are quite different in style. Their books are sure to be interesting; they appear with a fresh, one might almost say new, sample of their literary craft at metronomically measured intervals; they alternate between American or European themes, Chambers gleaning from France and Crawford from Italy their Continental settings; and their stories do not stop to breathe once they start. Each stands high in the class below the greatest contemporary American novelists, and each seems to have his "receipt" for a novel, if not theoretically formulated, at least foreordained by mental idiosyncrasy.

Chambers is frankly, avidly romantic and melodramatic, but his dash and ardor leave an impression of reality. His main fault is the one to be looked for in a prolific and "easy" writer—viz., lack of proportion. The work as a whole is not pruned and shaped into perfect unity.

"The Maids of Paradise" merits most of the generous praise supplied by the publishers on the paper covers of this novel. It does carry us along "with a sweep and a whirl" that are strong if not exactly "irresistible"; his love-scenes have "a charm, a tenderness and convincing reality that raise them far above the meetings of lovers in [most] contemporary fiction."

Mr. Chambers usually narrates in the first person singular, and in this romance he is one Scarlett, of the Imperial Military Police, tho that is not his name. *That* is a mystery, and at the very end of the book he reveals it, in a whisper, to his lady-love, somewhat to the "gentle reader's" chagrin. The Franco-Prussian war is raging and near its end. A lovely countess, with yearnings over the human family, has gathered some of them into her estate at Paradise and among them is the very paragon of villains, John Buckhurst, whom it is Mr. Scarlett's assignment to capture. The melancholy part of the story is that he isn't captured. In fact, in the preface Mr. Chambers says "the original of Buckhurst now lives in New York and remains a type whose rarity is its only recommendation." This seems a little unkind when Mr. Chambers shows by his book of what splendid usefulness the "type" is to fiction.

ROBERT W. CHAMBERS.

The story reveals the rottenness which undermined the empire under Napoleon III. The translation of the imperial treasures to Brest in view of the impending fall of Paris offers opportunity for much thrilling business as the climax of the story. But here the circus, and Jacqueline, the daughter of a Breton poacher, and a few subordinate characters are rather overworked, and supply an instance of Mr. Chambers's "padding."

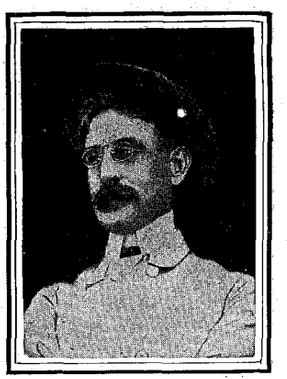
With a book whose interest is so intense and whose heroine is one of the loveliest in Mr. Chambers's gallery, it were worse than foolish to be critical. The Countess of Vassart is not as larky a she as usual for "leading lady" in the Chambers's effervescing romances, but she is enormously charming. Florid woodland or piscatorial passages are conspicuous by their absence; and the lack of such "purple patches" in one of Mr. Chambers's works is rather notable.

DELICATE SHORT STORIES.

SIXTY JANE. By John Luther Long. Cloth, 5⅛ x 7¾ in., 208 pp. Price, $1.25. The Century Company.

IN eight of these nine short stories there is a vein of delicate sentiment, and one is humorous. The author is highly imaginative, and his style is in harmony with his vein of feeling. There is a hot-house quality as to both sentiment and diction; they are a trifle "strained." The old Horatian axiom that if a writer "would move one pathetically he must himself be moved" is very true; but it is no less true that one is not so prone to weep if he sees that another is trying to move him to tears. Mr. Long is too consciously after the smile or the tear. There is an elaboration in his emotional apparatus which amounts to a fault. The dedicatory words are sample of this: "That you may not heinously forget the little joys and the vast sorrows of those whom you shall have always with you, the poor."

"Sixty Jane," the initial story which gives title to the collection, deals with a spinster whose lover died in the Sixties. Her mind gave way under the bereavement, and she retained in her heart the memory of him as one shortly to return for their marriage, and clung with equal unchangeableness to the *modes* of that period. There is too prolix an insistence on the emotional soliloquies due to the ever-present heartache.



JOHN LUTHER LONG.

In some of the other stories the style is almost too snappily curt, even to the point of mannerism. It is at the cost of clearness, in some instances, as in the Japanese story, "The Outrageous Miss Dawn-Dream." Yet another cause for the reader's disaffection is in the tract-like tone of "The Little House in the Little Street Where the Sun Never Came." The "goodness" of it is of the conventional Sabbath-school type. "Con," the hero, is a neatly tucked-in, smooth example of a "made-to-order" convert.

Some of the stories are marked by a dialect of the kind which commends an author to *The Century Magazine*. It is, or seems, a "home-product" in its fashioning.

"Lucky Jim" is one of the best of the stories. The pathos is more genuine, and, altho there is an exaggerated emphasis in some parts, it rings true. Mr. Long made his reputation by "Madame Butterfly," a Japanese story; so it is not surprising that one of the most poetic and exotically dainty of these tales should have the same color: "The Beautiful Graveyard."

A MASTER OF THE PIANO.

THEODORE LESCHETIZKY. By Comtesse Angèle Potocká. Cloth, 5¼ x 8 in., 307 pp. Price, $2 net. The Century Company.

WHY an interesting, but not too brilliantly written, life of Theodore Leschetizky, by the sister of his wife, should cost $2 is not altogether apparent. This is not said in disparagement, but simply because the volume looks like a $1.50 book. However, it is written by a countess and dedicated to a queen, Carmen Sylva, with a *facsimile* of the royal lady's handwriting, which runs: "Where words grow silent, music sets in and rises to heavenly heights"—a sentiment which runs a little like the statement of progress in a disease.

Theodore Leschetizky has enjoyed a long and distinguished pre-eminence in the world of music. He is a Pole, having been born on the Potocki estate, in the chateau of Langent, where his father, a Bohemian, taught the little Potockis to ply their digits properly on the piano. This was in June, 1830. When Theodore was sixty-four he took to wife, as his third matrimonial partner, Eugéne de Benislawski, sister of the Countess Potocka, who has become his biographer, and the couple reside to-day in Vienna. There, in 1885, came to study with him the one of all Leschetizky's pupils whom his master claims as the most docile, the greatest living pianist of to-day, Jan Paderewski. At that time, the master was married to another brilliant pianiste, Annette Essipoff, who had been the star-pupil of the St. Petersburg Conservatory of Music, where she had come as a girl of twelve to study under Leschetizky. When the Russian Grand Duchess Helen asked him what he thought of this child, he replied: "That little one has the very old Nick in her. She will be a great artist." After a marriage of sixteen years with his first wife, he was divorced from her that he might marry Annette Essipoff, having abandoned the Roman Catholic religion as a means to this alliance. He was divorced from the latter to marry his present wife.

COMTESSE ANGÈLE POTOCKA.

He was independent enough in feeling to establish himself in quarters of his own and to pay his way at the age of fourteen, when he was already enjoying an income from his teaching which permitted of this. His native bias toward music manifested itself at four years of age, despite the fact that his father kept the old-fashioned clavecin locked that "Dorcio" might not thrum on it. The infant found a way of getting at the hammers from below, and actually picked out airs in this way which he had heard the Potocki girls play. He made his formal *début* at the age of nine at Lemberg, where he played Czerny's concertino with orchestra under the baton of Mozart's son, the musical director there. As a child he met the great Liszt, who called his attention to the name of Richard Wagner, remarking: "That man will some day make the world hear from him." The small pianist also met Thalberg at this time, and danced with Fanny Ellsler at the Joelsohns. He

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played in the drawing-rooms of Prince Esterhazy and Prince Metternich. At twelve he met Anton Rubinstein in Vienna, who was a year older and already a fine pianist. Later, Leschetizky declared him "the greatest pianist that ever lived."

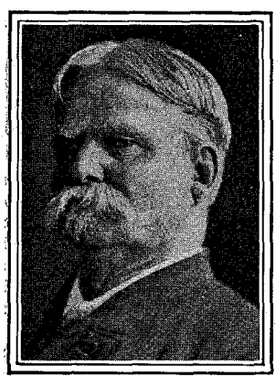
Leschetizky's sojourn at the Russian court, his life in Vienna and Ischl are full of interesting, if not very striking events. He is fond of society, and would appear to be an amiable and well-mannered man. His expression as given in a late photograph is one of riant benignity. He takes a keen interest in painting, poetry, history, and politics. As regards the Leschetizky method, he himself said of it: "It can be described in half a page, but it would take a volume to give any idea of it."

A KNIGHT IN VOICE AND PEN.

THE COMPROMISES OF LIFE. By Henry Watterson. Cloth, 5¾ x 7½ in., 477 pp. Price, $1 50. Fox, Duffield & Co.

THE fame of the able editor of the Louisville *Courier-Journal* will be enhanced by the publication of this collection of addresses, in which he writes himself down large as a genuine American, racy of the soil, a Puritan in his grip on principles, a cavalier in his exercise of them, and a writer and orator whose magniloquent rhetoric reminds one of Macaulay. Oratory is not a conspicuous accomplishment of the day, and that Mr. Watterson possesses it in no slight degree is proven by this judicious garnering from his eloquence.

The dominant note throughout justifies the title, which is also that of one of the lectures: "The Compromises of Life." To win by yielding one or two non-essential points is often more than policy. It is wisdomtempered by magnanimity. *Aut Cæsar aut nullus* is good enough motto for a Cæsar. But the Cæsars of the world have invariably thought more of themselves than they have of mankind. Much of the author's personality crops out in these utterances, and through them is betrayed a nature emphatically human, genially altruistic, and nobly appreciative of those who have done their best for mankind.



HENRY WATTERSON.

The initial "In Memoriam" address on George Dennison Prentice, the admirable predecessor of Mr. Watterson as editor of *The Courier-Journal*—which he created—will go far toward perpetuating by its noble eulogy the merits of a remarkable individuality. It is one of Time's ironies that a manhood so intellectually vital, so marvelously energetic, so acutely witty, should already be so pale a memory to this generation.

The addresses on Abraham Lincoln and John Paul Jones, two of the greatest sons America has given birth to, and who take high place in the list of the mighty of all time, are proportionately fine, noble in sentiment and couched in vigorous phrases, as ornate as they are searching. On the more abstract theme, "The Ideal in Public Life," Mr. Watterson is not as felicitous. It was delivered in May of the current year as a response to a toast at the Emerson centenary dinner at the Waldorf-Astoria. One is disposed to cross swords with the Colonel when he declares that "as society is constituted, the ideal has no place, not even standing-room, in the arena of civics."

The book gains nothing by the inclusion, tho only as an "Appendix," of the author's tilts at the smart set of New York. Admitting that sorriest section of metropolitan society to be as silly and as fast a cohort of frivolity as it is pictured by Mr. Watterson, it remains too easy a mark for any penny-a-liner's disdain to be fit game for him.

A LIVELY OBSERVER IN JAPAN.

THE HEART OF JAPAN. By C. L. Brownell. Cloth, 5 x 7 in., 397 pp Price, $1.50. McClure, Phillips & Co.

SELDOM does one come upon a traveler's book so well adapted to please the general reader. Written in an easy, familiar, even colloquial way, it is interspersed with movement, incident and anecdote, the whole brightened by rippling humor. The author's position as Fellow of the Royal Geographical Society, of the Society of Arts, and of the Japan Society of London seems to have furnished him with keys to open every aperture of Japanese life. Nothing, indeed, in the Flowery Kingdom seems to have shut itself off from his sportive yet kindly glance. The book is profuse in illustrations of places and people. We catch glimpses of the latter in the privacy of social life, in the performance of social functions, and as workers in the arts and handicrafts. The book bristles with quotable things. Says the author:

"Japanese is not even second cousin to Chinese, tho in the matter of loans Chinese has been a good uncle. Japanese is an only child, and its parentage, tho certainly respectable, is doubtful. It has a cousin in the Luchu Islands, and remote kindred possibly in Korea, where there is some anatomical resemblance. . . . We had thought to learn to write Japanese, but after a cursory survey of the ground we must needs go over, we decided to devote ourselves at first to speaking. The written language would take time, ten years perhaps if we kept steadily at it twenty-four hours a day as I reckoned it, tho Gardner was inclined to say twenty-six hours, and we felt it would be hardly wise to write much at first. We could not have begun at the beginning anyway—not the kind of beginning that other languages begin at, for there is no alphabet in Japanese. We should have to learn sets of syllables instead of letters. There are two of these and six ways of writing the one more generally in use. Then there would be four thousand ideographs to commit to memory (a number said to be sufficient for reading the daily papers comfortably), which the Japanese write in two different styles, cursive and standard, as the spirit moves them, and in various other ways if they happen to be men of learning."

C. L. BROWNELL.

Again Mr. Brownell writes:

"In Japanese it seems all one's own things are mean and vile, while the other fellow's are honorable, august, divine. Gardner and I practised this and soon each had the other on a throne, while he himself groveled before him most abjectly. We learned to apologize for living and to say, 'Yesterday I had the honor of being rude to you'; or, 'Tomorrow will your augustness condescend to remind decayed me to buy some honorable tea.'"

The censorship over the press in Japan is something to make Westerners stare. The result is that writers are obliged in taking pen in hand to keep to themselves seven or eight of every ten opinions they would fain express. When a paper ventures too far and the censor is called upon to write the order of suspension he is brief, but polite—wonderfully polite. The following is the usual formula, as nearly as English can express it: "Deign honorably to cease honorably publishing august paper. Honorable editor, honorable publisher, honorable chief printer, deign honorably to enter august jail."

"The honorable editor, with his honorable co-workers, bow low before the messenger of the censor, acknowledging the honor of the august notification, and then accompany him to the honorable jail, chatting the meanwhile of the weather, or of the flower shows, or of the effects of the floods on the rice crop. Centuries of breeding under Japanese etiquette have rendered it impossible for them to show annoyance. They do not know how."

A NON-STRENUOUS LIFE.

GOOD-BYE, PROUD WORLD. By Ellen Olney Kirk. Cloth, 5 x 7½ in., 362 pp. Price, $1.50. Houghton, Mifflin & Co.

THIS is not a novel for the devotees of the strenuous life. Its philosophy concerns itself with implications in favor of the opposite kind of life. Its chief interest, it might be said, derives from the fact that its morale, pleasantly reactionary, strikes almost the note of novelty in recent-day fiction. The heroine, wearied with cares and effort, turns her back upon the eager, precarious, laborious life of a New York newspaper office, and takes her own gentle creed of quietism along with her to a Connecticut coast town to enjoy the fruits of a modest inheritance. In her new abode she meets quaint people, such as belong, we would say, to a past generation—a generation so vividly portrayed in the novels of Elizabeth Stoddard. Here the heroine has admirers, whose addresses she neglects in favor of her house and her garden, the rejuvenation of which seems to fill every human want, until a fascinating stranger with a maimed foot is cast in her way by a railroad accident. Then the romance begins. Perhaps in "Cranford"—for "Cranford" quite inevitably suggests itself—interesting strangers may be taken into the best circles and preserve their positions, their mysteries and their fascinations, even after they cease to appeal to sympathies upon humane grounds; but the situation seems a little Utopian for real life.

ELLEN OLNEY KIRK.

In the pictures of New York life, journalistic and social, in the eighties and nineties, there is a vagueness of historical perspective. Social centers were not then quite so far down-town as to locate a fashionable tea at a house in Park Row, nor did a thousand a year constitute a "catch." The elements of real charm that the book affords are the old garden with its sun-dial; an old house that slowly emerges from obscurity under the hand of its new owner; quaint society with simple tastes and primitive habits, little elegancies, mingled with quite disproportionate qualms of conscience; a few rather unusual types, brought in to give variety and interest, rather than to contribute to any necessary element of a compact scheme of fiction.

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"Of Incalculable Value," Says Yale University

Sheffield Scientific School of Yale University,
NEW HAVEN, CONN., Nov. 13, 1903.

International College of Languages,

Gentlemen: It is now some five weeks since I began using your French records and 'phone with my class in the Graduate School of Yale University. I believe that my experiment has gone on long enough to enable me to say that **the method is of incalculable value** in the teaching of **pronunciation on a scientifically accurate basis.**

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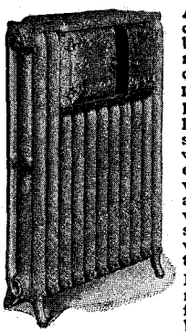

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"Memories of Madame Vigle Lebrun."—Lionel Strachey. (Doubleday, Page & Co., $2.75 net.)

"The Just So Song Book."—Rudyard Kipling, with music by Edward German. (Doubleday, Page & Co., $1.20 net.)

"The World Destroyer."—Horace Mann. (The Lucas-Lincoln Company, Washington, D. C.)

"Rosine."—Catherine von Seyler. (Broadway Publishing Company.)

"Austro-Hungarian Life in Town and Country."—Francis H. E. Palmer. (G. P. Putnam's Sons, $1.20 net.)

"Are the Critics Right?"—Wilhelm Moller. (Fleming H. Revell Company, $1 net.)

"Literary New York."—Charles Hemstreet. (G. P. Putnam Sons, $1.75 net.)

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"Selections from the Works of Herbert Spencer."—A. D. Hall. (H. M. Caldwell Company, Boston, $1.)

"Richard Baxter."—Edward F. Jones. (The Grafton Press, N. Y., $1.50.)

"The Foe of Compromise and other Essays."—William Garrett Brown. (The Macmillian Company, $1.50 net.)

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"A Quaker Maiden."—Evelyn Raymond. (The Penn Publishing Company, $0.90 net.)

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"Unseen Forces and How to Use Them."—S. R. Maxwell (The Franklin Printing and Publishing Company, Atlanta, Ga.)

"The House of Life."—Dante Gabriel Rossetti. (H. M. Caldwell Company, Boston, $2.50 net.)

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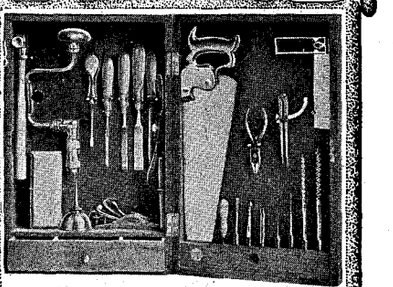

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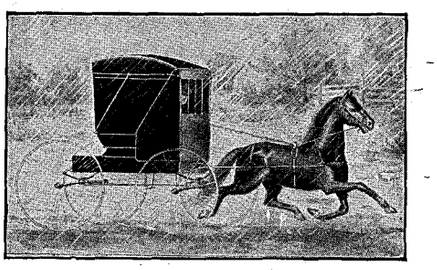

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"Getting a Living."—George L. Bohn. (The Macmillan Company, $2 net.)

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"Two Argonauts in Spain,"—Jerome Hart. (Payot, Upham & Co., San Francisco, Cal.)

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"The Kinship of Nature."—Bliss Carmen. (L. C. Page & Co., $1.50.)

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CURRENT POETRY.

Greetings to Old Friends.

By JOHN GREENLEAF WHITTIER.

[This poem appears in print, for the first time, in *The New England Magazine* for November. It was written to commemorate the fifty-fifth anniversary of the marriage of Edward and Elizabeth Gove, which was celebrated "29th of eighth month" 1872.]

Full fifty years ago you took
Each other's hand in meeting,
No wedding guests by railroad came,
No telegrams sent greeting.

Here, in a plain old-fashioned way
Your common life beginning,
While Edward cut his salt-marsh hay,
Elizabeth was spinning.

What years of toil and care were yours,
What trials and what losses,
It matters not. They only wear
The crowns who bear the crosses.

And nought avails it now to tell
The story of your trials,
What ills from granted wishes grew,
What blessings from denials.

Suffice it that by thorny ways
You reached the heights of duty,
That the sharp chisel of the Lord,
Shaped out your spiritual beauty.

And thus you gained a clearer sense
Of human lack and failing,
That truer made your warning words;
Your counsel more availing.

Now sweet and calm the face of age
Looks from the Quaker bonnet,
The gray head matches well the drab
Of the broad brim upon it.

And using still without abuse
The gifts of God so ample,
Against the folly of the times
You set your wise example.

You saw the world run railroad speed,
And show with show competing,
And in your plain old one-horse shay
Jogged off to mill and meeting.

"Force-Thoughts"

By SUNNY JIM

DO you know that you get a new skin every month or six weeks—from four to twelve new skins for every gown or new suit of clothes you buy?

Do you know that your finger-nails are completely renewed every six months, and your toe-nails once a year, and that your eyelashes last about a hundred days?

¶ I grew up with the popular notion that one's body was completely renewed every seven years; in reality, the change takes place within about thirty months; and the only part that undergoes but little transformation is the enamel of your teeth.

No wonder, then, that the food you eat is the all-important thing. From it was made all you are to-day—and to-morrow's breakfast has a mighty big bearing on the way you'll decide an important matter two months from now!

¶ And you know it's not the amount of nutriment in the food but the amount that is available that counts. "FORCE" is a food containing the highest percentage of nutriment so far as materials are concerned, and the scientific cooking process renders all this nutriment ready for immediate transformation into brain and muscle.

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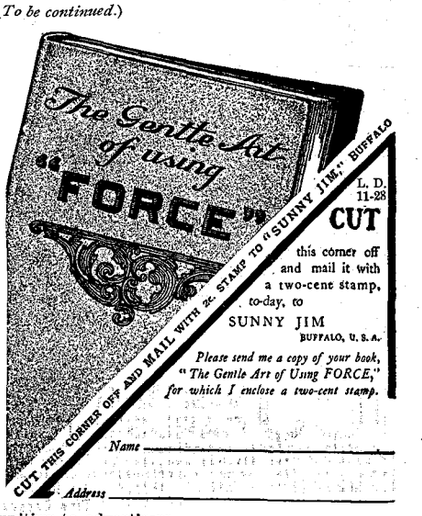
Be Sunny.

¶ Perhaps my book would help you—it's about "FORCE" and something else. I wrote it myself.

Yours truly,

Sunny Jim

(*To be continued.*)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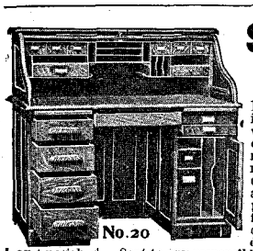

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You heard more clear the still small voice
As outward sounds grew louder,
Unmixed you kept your simple faith,
And made no spiritual chowder.

You had your hours of doubt and fear,
In common with all living,
You erred, you failed, you felt each day
The need of God's forgiving.

Still tenderly and graciously
A Father's hand was leading;
And all the while your utmost need
His mercy was exceeding.

Thanksgiving Day.

By ROBERT BRIDGES.

We give Thee thanks, O Lord!
Not for armed legions, marching in their might,
Not for the glory of the well-earned fight
Where brave men slay their brothers also brave;
But for the millions of Thy sons who work—
And do Thy task with joy,—and never shirk,
And deem the idle man a burdened slave:
For these, O Lord, our thanks!

We give Thee thanks, O Lord!
Not for the turrets of our men-of-war—
The monstrous guns, and deadly steel they pour
To crush our foes and make them bow the knee;
But for the homely sailors of Thy deep,
The tireless fisher-folk who banish sleep
And lure a living from the miser sea:
For these, O Lord, our thanks!

We give Thee thanks, O Lord!
Not for the mighty men who pile up gold,
Not for the phantom millions, bought and sold,
And all the arrogance of pomp and greed;
But for the pioneers who plow the field,
Make deserts blossom, and the mountain yield
Its hidden treasures for man's daily need:
For these, O Lord, our thanks!

We give Thee thanks, O Lord!
Not for the palaces that wealth has grown,
Where ease is worshiped—duty dimly known,
And Pleasure leads her dance the flowery way;
But for the quiet homes where love is queen
And life is more than baubles, touched and seen,
And old folks bless us, and dear children play:
For these, O Lord, our thanks!

PERSONALS.

An Absent-Minded Scholar.—Many entertaining anecdotes of Theodor Mommsen, the famous German historian who has just died, are told by Kurt Matull, a young playwright, who for years lived only a few doors away from him in Charlottenburg, a western suburb of Berlin. Mr. Matull's remarks are thus condensed by the New York *Press*:

Mommsen's most strongly marked characteristic, Mr. Matull says, was his intense absorption in whatever at any time happened to interest him, and this resulted in an absent-mindedness that led him into all sorts of difficulties. Perhaps the most noteworthy of these concerns Mommsen's first and only speech in the Reichstag.

When he went to take his seat he was escorted from the University of Berlin, in which he then held the chair of history, to the Parliament building by a great assemblage of students. The students thronged the galleries, prepared to give their beloved professor a great demonstration when he had finished his maiden speech.

After Mommsen had taken his seat he was observed to fumble in his pockets and draw out a paper that all supposed was the speech in question. No sooner had he done this than Bismarck, the Iron Chancellor, arose to address the House. Not the slightest attention did Mommsen pay to Bismarck. He sat absorbed in his paper, which

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he held close up to his nose, for he was unusually short-sighted.

All of a sudden, while Bismarck was still talking, up jumped Mommsen and, to the amazement of all, cried in a loud voice:

"Stop! Stop! Stop! What does that student mean by talking all this time! He must stop it, I say! If he doesn't I shall call the attendant!"

The explanation of the grand old man's outbreak was soon apparent to all. The paper he was examining was one concerning his duties as a professor, and he thought he was still at the university. There was a great outburst of laughter, in which Bismarck joined most heartily. But Mommsen could never be induced to enter the Parliament building again.

In 1890 Mommsen was arrested and locked up for hours by the Berlin police. He got into this difficulty through an invitation he received to attend a reception given by the present Emperor William. On the night of the reception the street that leads to the castle was closed to all save the guests of the Emperor, all of whom, with the exception of Mommsen, arrived in carriages.

The famous historian, whose manner of living exemplified his democratic principles, rode into Berlin from Charlottenburg on a car. Upon alighting from the car, Mommsen pressed his way through the throng. In a few minutes he came to the police line and without hesitation started to pass on. He was promptly seized by a policeman and pushed back. It was too much for the old man's temper. Taking the book that he carried, he beat a tattoo with it on the policeman's head.

"You ignorant Russian!" exclaimed the historian, using the term of extreme contempt among Prussians; "you ignorant Russian, what do you mean by seizing old Mommsen! I'm old Mommsen, I tell you—Mommsen, Mommsen, Mommsen!"

The policeman, dodging the further play of the book, looked at the old man's battered soft hat and seedy overcoat and decided that he was a crank. Two hours later the Emperor received word that his missing guest was in the lockup.

On his eighthieth birthday Mommsen received a visit from a great delegation of students, who marched out to his home, but he could not be induced to leave his work to greet them.

"They see me every day at the university," he said; "why do they want to disturb me now?"

How Tolstoy Caught the Lady. — *Leslie's Weekly* relates this amusing incident which occurred during Tolstoy's recent visit to the Crimea:

A rich American arrived in his yacht, accompanied by a party of friends, and asked permission to see the great Russian, who was ill, promising that they would be content with a glimpse, and would not trouble him with talk. Leave was granted. Tolstoy sat upon his balcony, and the whole party of Americans slowly and silently walked before him. One lady, however, refused to be bound by the contract. She stood still for a minute and shouted, "Leo Tolstoy, all your noble writings have had a profound influence on my life, but the one which taught me the most is your——" Here she forgot the name of the work. The sick author leaned over the rail of the balcony and whispered, with a smile, "The Dead Souls?" "Yes, yes," she replied. "That book," said Tolstoy, "was written by Gogol, not by me."

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What Manner of Man?—MRS. BROWN: "How are you getting along?"

MRS. JONES: "Splendidly. Charles has two schemes that can't bring less than $1,000,000 each, and a ten-dollar-a-week job."—*Smart Set* (November).

On the Instalment Plan.—MRS. BROWNE: "Oh, what lovely wedding presents! Such beautiful silverware and such rare china! Wasn't it nice to get such presents?"

MRS. GREENE: "Yes, it was; but we are now beginning to pay for them on the instalment plan."

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MRS. BROWNE: "Pay for them? On the instalment plan? Why, Mrs. Greene, what do you mean?"

MRS. GREENE: "Why, the young people who gave us wedding presents are getting married, and we have to send them wedding presents."—*Lippincott's Magazine* (November).

A Strong Point.—THE LAWYER: "Of course, my dear madam! The great thing in a case of this sort is to introduce something into the evidence that will appeal to the jury."

THE LADY: "Oh, I shall change my costume every day."—Brooklyn *Life.*

A Honeymoon Experience.—THE GROOM: "Would you mind if I went into the smoking-car, dear?"

THE BRIDE: "What! to smoke?"

THE GROOM: "Oh, dear no. I want to experience the agony of being away from you, so that the joy of my return will be all the more intensified."—Brooklyn *Life.*

Similarity.—"Oh," said the sweet young thing, "soft music just sends a thrill of ecstasy right through my whole being."

"Yes?" said the brute, "I feel the same way when I go down in an elevator."—Princeton *Tiger.*

For Convenience.—When Mr. Smith started for lodge meeting the other night he said to his wife: "Mary, I believe I'll take the key, for I might have trouble in finding it when I get home."

"Yes," said his wife, "and you'd better take the keyhole, too."—*Lyre.*

A Case of Freezing.—Levy's brother died in Chicago the other day. The undertaker telegraphed to Levy: "What shall I do with the body? I can embalm it for $50 or freeze it for $30."

And Levy telegraphed back:

"Freeze it from the knees up for $20; he had his feet frozen last winter."—*Lyre.*

Its Distinction.—CITY MAN: "How shall I know which house it is?"

SUBURBANITE: "You'll be able to tell easily enough. It's the only one in the neighborhood that hasn't a 'For Sale' sign on it."—*Puck.*

The New Boy.—Two brothers had more or less trouble with the boy next door, and hadn't always come off victors. In fact, the boy next door was so much bigger that he seemed to have the best of it invariably. So it wasn't an unusual thing when one of the boys came into the house with a badly bruised eye. Moreover, he was crying when his aunt stopped him in the hall.

"Hush, Willie!" she said; "you mustn't make any noise."

"What—what's the ma-matter?" he asked, between his sobs.

"You will disturb your new brother," said his aunt soothingly. He dried his eyes in a minute.

"Have I got a new brother?" he asked. His aunt nodded. "One besides Jim?" She nodded again.

"Oh, golly!" he exclaimed.

"You're glad of it?" she asked.

"You bet!" Willie fairly shouted; "if me and Jim and the new one can't lick that feller next door, we'd better move."—*Tit-Bits.*

One Was Sufficient.—Jimmy, aged five, had been naughty, and his mother had punished him in the good old-fashioned way. His father pre-

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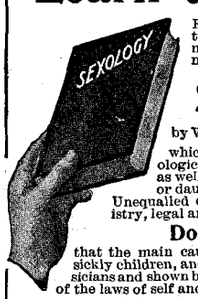

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tended to be greatly shocked at overhearing the aggrieved youngster express a hope that a large stray bear might happen along some dark night to make a meal of his offending parent.

"But, Jimmy," said his father impressively, "you shouldn't say such dreadful things. You should always remember, my son, that a boy never has more than one mother."

"Thank God for that!" breathed Jimmy fervently.—*Lippincott's Magazine* (November).

Cause For Joy.—MAMMA: "Oh, see, Willie, your little brother can stand all alone, Aren't you glad?"

WILLIE (aged six): "Sure! Now I can get him to hold an apple on his head while I shoot it off with my bow and arrow, can't I?"—Philadelphia *Ledger*.

Coming Events.

November 27-28.—Convention of the National Republican League (Colored), at Washington.

December 4-6.—Young People's International Conference, at Oakland, Cal.

December 9-11.—Convention of the Anti-Saloon League, at Washington.

December 10-11.—Convention of the National Civil-Service Reform League, at Baltimore.

December 14-15.—National Negro Suffrage Convention, at Washington.

Current Events.

Foreign.

PANAMA AND COLOMBIA.

November 16.—Colombian authorities send to Great Britain a long protest against the actions of the United States regarding Panama.

President Roosevelt makes public the correspondence and documents relating to the Panama revolution.

November 18.—A new isthmian canal treaty is signed by Secretary Hay and Mr. Bunau-Varilla. It is reported that the departments of Cauca and Antioquia threaten to secede from Colombia and join the new republic.

November 20.—All overtures for the return of Panama to Colombian sovereignty, made by the Reyes commission, are rejected by the Panama commissioners at a conference at Colon. China officially recognizes the government of the new republic.

November 21.—Advices from Bogota say that war with Panama is generally expected, tho no action will be taken until the result of General Reyes's mission to Washington is known; it is said that 100,000 men have volunteered their services. President Marroquin issues an appeal to the American people protesting against the action of the United States.

OTHER FOREIGN NEWS.

November 16.—Russia is said to be hurrying troops to the Far East to overawe China,

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November 17.—The United States refuses to recognize the Dominican blockade as effective. It also refuses to recognize the Dominican revolutionists. General Jiminez, the revolutionist leader, is preparing to make a decisive attack on the capital.

Señor Castillo, Spanish Ambassador at Paris, declines to serve as umpire of the Franco-Venezuela claims, owing to the Venezuela attacks on Spanish arbitrators.

King Victor Emmanuel and Queen Helena of Italy receive a hearty greeting on their arrival in England.

November 18.—President Wos y Gil is said to be making overtures for the cession of Santo Domingo to the United States. It is reported that on November 16 the insurgents attacked Santo Domingo, but were repulsed; United States marines were landed to protect American interests.

French deputies issue an appeal for a reduction of the present tariff on American and Canadian salt meats.

November 20.—French Senate adopts an amendment to the Education bill excluding members of the congregations from teaching in the higher educational establishments.

November 21.—The King and Queen of Italy leave England.

November 22.—Peace negotiations are begun at Santo Domingo between the revolutionists and President Wos y Gil.

Domestic.

CONGRESS.

November 16.—*Senate:* Nominations are confirmed.

House: Consideration of the Cuban reciprocity bill is begun.

November 17.—*Senate:* Many petitions and bills are presented and more nominations are confirmed.

House: Debate on the Cuban treaty is continued. Representative Stevens, of Minnesota, opposes, while Representative McClellan, of New York, supports the measure, at the same time attacking General Wood.

November 18.—*House:* The Cuban treaty is again discussed. Representative Fordney, of Michigan, attacks General Wood, and Representative Grosvenor, of Ohio, makes the principal speech in defense of the bill.

November 19.—*Senate:* More nominations are confirmed; Senators Hanna and Teller speak against the confirmation of Leonard Wood as major-general before the Committee on Military Affairs.

House: The Cuban reciprocity bill is passed by a vote of 335 to 21.

November 20.—*Senate:* Cuban reciprocity bill is received and referred to the Committee on Foreign Relations. It is probable that the vote will not be taken at the special session.

November 21.—The President and House and Senate leaders reach an agreement to take final vote on the Cuban reciprocity bill in the Senate on December 16.

OTHER DOMESTIC NEWS.

November 16.—United States Senator Dietrich, of Nebraska, is indicted by the federal grand jury in Omaha on a charge of bribery and conspiracy in connection with the appointment of Jacob Fisher, as postmaster at Hastings, Nebr.

Text of the commercial treaty between the United States and China is received.

November 18.—Correspondence between Attorney-General Knox and United States District Attorney Summers, of Nebraska, in regard to the indictment of Senator Dietrich is made public.

Reforms in the consular service are recommended by Third Assistant Secretary of State Peirce, who has returned from a tour of inspection of American consulates in Europe.

November 19.—The American labor convention in Boston calls upon President Roosevelt to reopen the Miller case. It also urges the Chinese exclusion act for the Philippines and the Hawaiian Islands; and for an isthmian canal.

November 20.—The Panama commissioners are received by President Roosevelt and Secretary Hay.

The examination of State Senator Green, indicted in the postal cases, is begun in Binghamton, N. Y.

November 21.—President Roosevelt is requested to ask Congress for an appropriation to cover expenses of a commission to inquire into means of ridding the South of the boll weevil.

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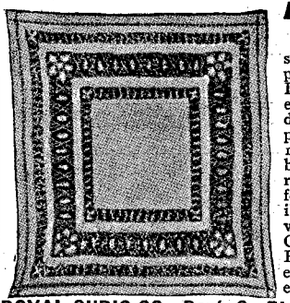

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CHESS.

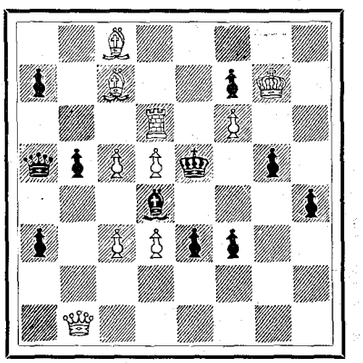
[All communications for this Department should be addressed: "Chess Editor, LITERARY DIGEST."]

Problem 882.

Composed for THE LITERARY DIGEST

By F. GAMAGE.

Black—Eleven Pieces.



White—Ten Pieces.

2B5; p1B2pK1; 3R1P2; qpPPk1p1; 3b3p; p1PPpp2; 8; 1Q6.

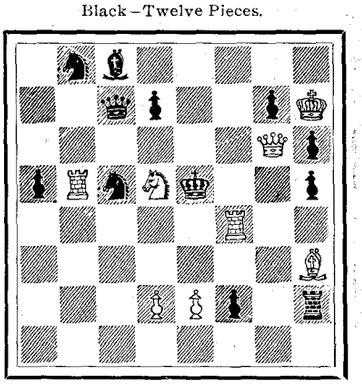
White mates in two moves.

Problem 883.

By J. FRIDLIZIUS.

First Prize, *Noorse Schaakbond.*

Black—Twelve Pieces.



White—Eight Pieces.

1sb5; 2qp2pK; 6Qp; pRsSk2p; 5R2; 7B; 3PPp1r; 8.

White mates in three moves.

Solution of Problems.

An error in last week's issue caused the Key-move of No. 875, to be omitted; it is Q—Kt 8. No. 876 begins with Kt—Kt 2.

No. 877. Key-move. B—K 4.

We don't expect to sell linen underwear to old fogies. Scratching, itching, clammy wool has enveloped them in its soggy folds "fer nigh on forty year, and I reckon I ain't goin' to take up them ere new-fangled things now."

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Linen Underwear

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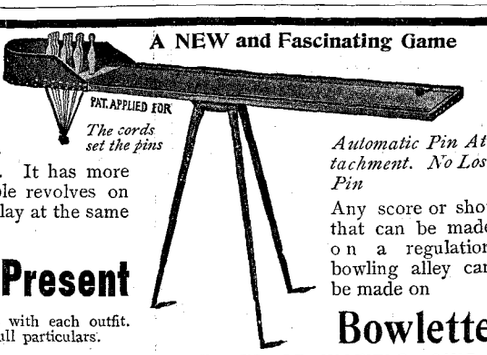

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No. 878.

1. P—Kt 4 / K x R 2. Q—Kt 6 ch / Q—B 3 ch 3. Q x Q, mate

2. ..... / K—K 4 3. Kt—B 3, mate

There are many variations in this difficult problem.

Solved by M. W. H., University of Virginia; the Rev. I. W. B., Bethlehem, Pa.; M. Marble, Worcester, Mass.; the Rev. G. Dobbs, New Orleans; F. S. Ferguson, Birmingham, Ala.; H. W. Barry, Boston; A. C. White, New York City; the Rev. J. G. Law, Walhalla, S. C.; E. N. K., Harrisburg, Pa.; G. Patterson, Winnipeg, Can.; C. N. F., Rome, Ga.; F. Gamage, Westboro, Mass.; O. C. Pitkin, Syracuse, N. Y.; T. Hilgers, Union Hill, N. J.; Dr. R. O'C., San Francisco; C. B. E., Youngstown, O.; W. T. St., Auburn, Grossepointe Farms, Mich.

877: "Twenty-three," Philadelphia; Z. G., Detroit; Dr. E. B. Kirk, Montgomery, Ala.; J. H. Louden, Bloomington, Ind.; J. E. Wharton, Sherman, Tex.; Arata, New York City; E. S. L., Athens, Ga.; C. W. Showalter, Washington, D. C.; A. P. Miller, Philadelphia; N. A. C., Hagaman, N. Y.

878: "Pyfe," Philadelphia; E. A. C., Kinderhook, N. Y.; R. H. Renshaw, University of Virginia; H. A. Seller, Denver.

Comments (877): "Skilfully made, with a surprising key"—G. D.; "A beautiful scheme, well handled"—F. S. F.; "First-class"—J. G. L.; "A difficult and complex 2-er, containing some good variety"—F. G.; "Very fine, indeed"—R. O'C.; "Pretty"—W. T. St. A.; "Beautiful"—"Twenty-three"; "Unusually difficult"—Z. G.; "One of M. M's. best"—E. B. K.; "A very nice maneuver and not simple"—J. H. L.

878: "Troubled me some"—M. M.; "Excellent, despite the duals. The Pawn on Kt 7 is very deceptive"—G. D.; "Nemo's work is always good"—F. S. F.; "What novel and beautiful mates are devised to lure the solver after false keys!"—C. N. F.; "Easy but contains pretty mates"—F. G.; "Great. Nemo should be translated as 'the whole thing'"—W. T. St. A.; 'Very fine"—P.

It seems strange that any person who could solve 878 should fail on 877, only a little 2-er. Yet Murray's trap, R—R 5, caught very many. The black Q was placed on Kt sq not only to stop Q x Kt, but also R—R 5, for 1 R—R 5 / Q—R 2, no mate.

In addition to those reported, T. E. N. Eaton, Redlands, Cal., and L. Palmer, Burlington, Ia., got 875.

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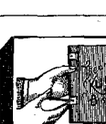

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evil again before thee: therefore leftest thou them in the hand of their enemies, so that they had the dominion over them: yet when they returned, and cried unto thee, thou heardest *them* from heaven; and many times didst thou deliver them according to thy mercies;

29 And [g]testifiedst against them, that thou mightest bring them again unto thy law: yet they dealt proudly,

10 *they gave a withdrawing shoulder.*

11 *protract over them.*

g Jer. 7, 25

12 *in the hand of thy prophets.*

i Pet. 1, 11

over our cattle, at their pleasure, and we *are* in great distress.

38 And because of all this we make a sure *covenant*, and write *it;* and our princes, Lē'vītes, *and* priests, [15]seal *unto it.*

CHAPTER 10.

1 *Names of those who sealed the covenant,* 28 *which the rest of the people bound themselves to observe* 29 *Points of the covenant.*

NOW [1]those that sealed [a]*were,* Nē-he-mī'ah, [2]the Tir'sha-thà, the

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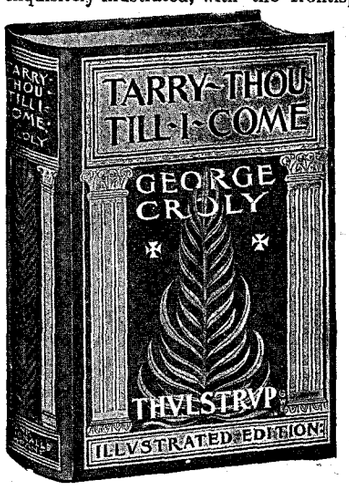

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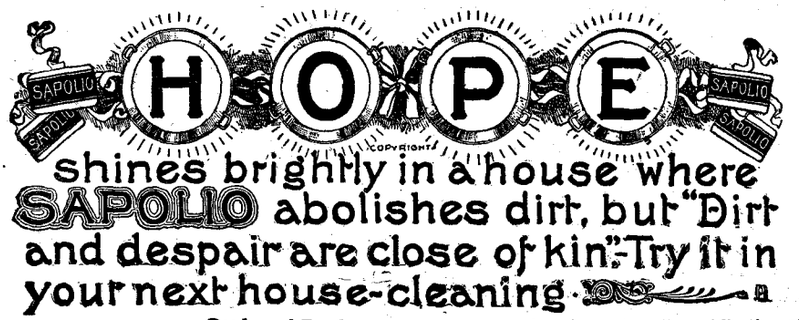

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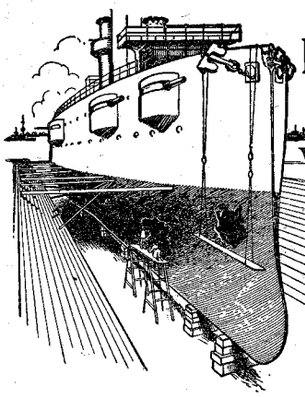

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